



ARMSTRONG'S
FLOORS and WALLS
*for Homes
 and Public Buildings*

LINOLEUM • LINOWALL • LINOTILE • CORK TILE • RUBBER TILE
 ACCOTILE • CORK CARPET • LINOFLOR • MASTIC ARMOFLOR

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY
LANCASTER PENNSYLVANIA

ARMSTRONG'S

RESILIENT FLOORS and WALLS

ARMSTRONG manufactures and offers to the architect the *only* complete line of resilient floor materials—Linoleum, Linotile, Accotile, Cork Tile, Rubber Tile, Cork Carpet, Linoflor and Mastic Armoflor—as well as Linowall, a linoleum-type wall covering, and Cork Tile Wainscoting. Each of these products is *guaranteed by a company with a seventy-seven-year record*

Advantages—Resilient floors possess many advantages unobtainable in hard floorings. They are quiet. They are comfortable. They are less likely to crack or chip; and when damaged by some unusual accident, they are easier and less expensive to repair. From the standpoint of durability, resilient floors have proved their merits under severe traffic conditions in a wide variety of buildings. In each type mentioned above, except Printed Linoleum, the colors run through the full thickness of the resilient composition. Maintenance is inexpensive and consists merely of daily sweeping and occasional washing and waxing.

As a medium of design, resilient floor materials offer exceptional possibilities. Almost any design that can be drawn with a pencil can be executed in linoleum or in resilient tiles, which are available in a wide variety of colors, patterns, and marble effects.

Distribution—Armstrong's Linoleum and Linowall are sold by department stores, furniture stores, and other retailers of home furnishings and floor coverings, as well as by linoleum contractors in all parts of the United States.

Armstrong's Resilient Tiles are sold and installed by authorized floor contractors. The names of reliable distributors in any locality can be obtained from the Armstrong Cork Products Company, Lancaster, Pa., or any branch office listed on the outside back cover of this catalog.

Prices—Since Armstrong's Linoleum, Linowall, and Resilient Tiles are sold through distributors, it is impossible for the Company to furnish information on the installed cost of any of its products,

of dependability and manufacturing skill. Since it is able to offer the best type of resilient flooring for each floor problem, Armstrong can make unbiased suggestions to architects and builders. In addition, it supplies these materials in grades and gauges for every pocketbook, and supplements them with complete specifications and accessories for efficient installation and maintenance.

inasmuch as many factors beyond its control (local labor charges, areas of rooms, etc.) determine this. Armstrong distributors, however, will be glad to furnish architects and contractors with quotations on specific work.

FIVE SERVICES FOR ARCHITECTS

Armstrong's Architectural Service Bureau will furnish assistance in any problem pertaining to the use of Armstrong products for floors and walls.

Armstrong's Bureau of Interior Decoration, in charge of an experienced interior decorator, will suggest designs for floors and walls, with complete room color schemes and scaled miniatures of designs if desired. In requesting this service, please furnish room dimensions, color preferences, drawings, data on exposure, etc.

Samples of all products are available to architects. Whenever possible, please indicate the colors, grades, and gauges in which you are specifically interested.

Specifications in A. I. A. file size for any Armstrong Floor or Wall product are available upon request. See also pages 30-35 of this catalog.

Special Literature on Linoleum, Linowall, Linotile, Rubber Tile, Cork Tile, and Accotile is available upon request.

Note—It is suggested that architects contemplating the use of Armstrong products specify the colors or patterns by the numbers given in this or other Armstrong literature. Many of the colorings offered in the Armstrong Line are exclusive with Armstrong and cannot be duplicated in other materials. It is also suggested that specifications be made from actual samples of the materials, rather than from color plates.

GUARANTEE

Every product in the Armstrong Line is fully guaranteed against defect. Only the best obtainable ingredients are employed, and each manufacturing process is under the very closest physical and chemical control. Tests are made at every step, and final inspections are especially rigid.

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ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM

206 Patterns • 5 Gauges • 8 Types
COLORFUL • SERVICEABLE • ECONOMICAL

ARMSTRONG'S Linoleum is recognized by architects generally as a "quality" product in its field. It is manufactured to specifications even more rigid than U. S. Government standards for weight, residual indentation, strength of keying to burlap, pliability, and resistance to water-absorption. In addition, it has demonstrated its long life, fast colors, and easy maintenance on installations of all kinds. In busy public buildings, floors of Armstrong's Linoleum are in good condition after fifteen to twenty years of service.

Three factors account for this superiority.

First, the use of the highest grade of raw materials: drying oils, powdered cork, gums, pigments, and burlap;

Second, the scrupulous attention given to every detail of manufacture by a skilled production department working to rigid manufacturing specifications;

Third, careful testing and inspection of the raw materials and product at every stage of manufacturing.

Colors and Patterns—Also important to architects are the design possibilities provided by the extensive assortment of colors and grainings in Armstrong's Plain, Jaspé, Raybelle, and Marbelle Linoleum. Used alone in allover floors, or combined in special custom-cut designs, there are colors for practically any interior scheme.

Equally versatile is Armstrong's Line of pattern goods, popular for residential use, which includes Embossed Inlaid, Straight Line, and Handmade Marble Inlaid.

Installation Methods—A valuable Armstrong service to architects is its constant laboratory and field study of linoleum installation methods, and its constant improvements in laying technique, adhesives, and lining felt. The installation method recommended in current specifications—namely, bonding the linoleum to lining felt on wood bases—is the only method having more than twenty years of successful performance behind it. Architects using this specification can do so with utmost confidence because Armstrong guarantees the result.

Armstrong's recent development of an improved lining felt expressly for floor work is a noteworthy step toward improving linoleum installations. This felt, described on page 28, is colored green for easy identification.

Gauges and Types—Armstrong's Linoleum is available in 6mm., $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Heavy, Medium, and Standard gauges. The gauges in which the various types are available, are indicated on the pages describing each type.

Accessories—Coves and bases, pages 28-29. Linoleum strips and border strips, page 11.

Specifications—See pages 30-31.



The cheerful floor in this combination living-room and dining-room is Armstrong's Embossed Inlaid Linoleum Pattern No. 6271 pasted over Armstrong's Lining Felt, on a wood subfloor.

For Custom-Built Floors Like This

BATTLESHIP Linoleum is 6mm., $\frac{3}{16}$ ", or $\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge Linoleum in solid colors without pattern.

PLAIN Linoleum is the same quality as Battleship, but refers to the lighter and more decorative colors. It is supplied in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges.

JASPE Linoleum presents a two-tone striated appearance. Jaspé is made in $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", and Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ ") gauges.

RAYBELLE is a new basic type of linoleum and is obviously a floor that could be created only in linoleum. It is not an imitation of any other material. It can be used as an allover floor, or it can be cut into designs for custom-

floor work. It combines well with plain colors. Exclusive with Armstrong; it was designed to provide architects with a linoleum resembling no other material.

Raybelle is available in Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges.

In all these types of linoleum, the colors run through the full thickness to the burlap back. These materials are widely used with distinctive Linosets and borders (see page 11). They are suitable for commercial and institutional floors where traffic is severe, because they have a smooth, dirt-resistant surface.

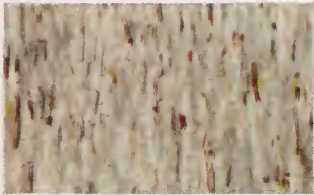
LINOSETS—Special designs can be cut at the factory.

LINOSTRIPS—Machine-cut strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 45' long in Battleship, Plain, and Raybelle.

BORDERS—Battleship, Plain, Raybelle, or Jaspé is offered in 90' rolls 3" to 36" wide; and Plain No. 27 Black in 6", 9", or 12" strips in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium or Standard gauge.

COVE AND BASE TREATMENTS—See pages 28 and 29.

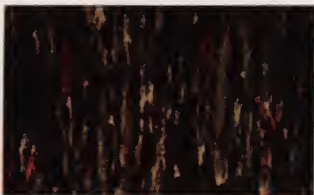
SPECIFICATIONS—See pages 30 and 31.



No. 1002 Dawn Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1007 Meadow Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1004 Dusk Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



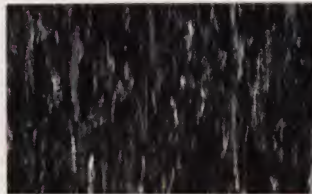
No. 1005 Beach Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1000 Sunset Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1006 Woodland Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1001 Midnight Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 1003 Sky Raybelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 15 Steel Gray Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 13 Driftwood Gray Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 012 Heather Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 19 Hunter Green Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 011 Apple Green Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", Medium



No. 16 Malay Brown Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 10 Rust Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 12 Taupe Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 17 Autumn Brown Jaspé
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 18 Royal Blue Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 14 Rose Taupe Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium



No. 11 Marine Blue Jaspé
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium

Floors of Armstrong's Plain Linoleum were used in the Administration Building of the Texas Centennial Exposition. Colors here are No. 23 White, No. 22 Dark Gray, and No. 29 Cadet Blue.



No. 48 Canary Yellow
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 23 White
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 26 Silver Gray
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 40 Ruby
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 21 Evergreen
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 41 Orange
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 42 Jade
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 43 Oriental Blue
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 22 Dark Gray
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



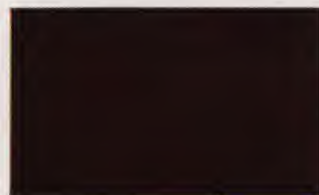
No. 29 Cadet Blue
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 28 Tan
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 47 Eggplant
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 46 Chocolate
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 20 Brown
6 mm., $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 25 Terra Cotta
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 27 Black
 $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard

ARMSTRONG'S MARBELLE LINOLEUM

MARBELLE is linoleum in an allover marble effect, without pattern. It is useful for floors exposed to considerable traffic because the allover coloring does not show surface dirt readily. The colors run through to the burlap back. It is widely used in stores, office buildings, hotels, hospitals, schools, and clubs, often with a border of Armstrong's Plain Linoleum in harmonizing colors or black.

Marbelle itself is often used as a border material for floors of Embossed, Handmade Marble, or Straight Line Inlaid Linoleum. Where a suggestion of pattern is desired,

Marbelle in one or more colors can be cut into blocks and laid with the grainings at right angles to each other.

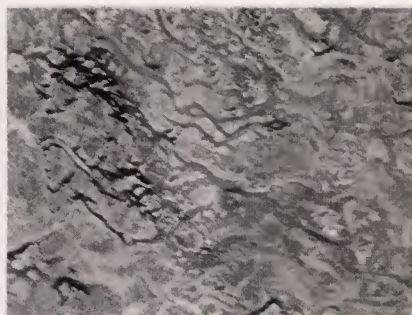
GAUGES—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ").

BORDER STRIPS—Marbelle strips can be furnished in rolls of any width from 3" to 36" and 90' long. No. 02 Black Marbelle is available in 6", 9", or 12" ready-cut border strips in the $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, and Standard gauges.

LINOSTRIPS—Any Marbelle patterns can be supplied in ready-cut strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, in 45' rolls.



No. 024 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



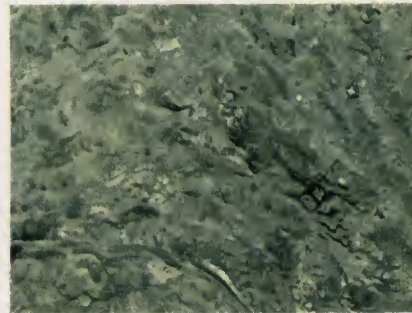
No. 018 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 023 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 09 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



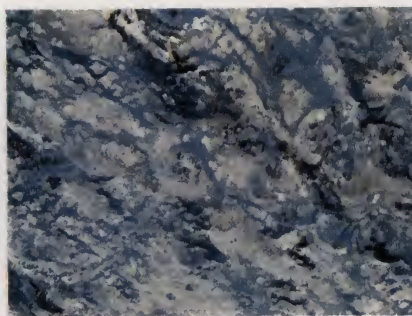
No. 08 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



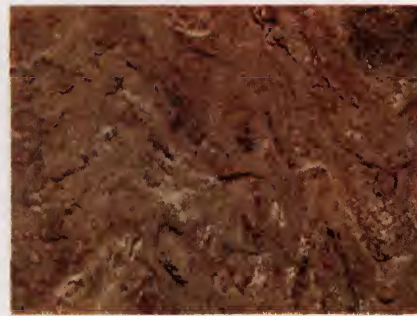
No. 03 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 020 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 022 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 05 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard



No. 017 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard

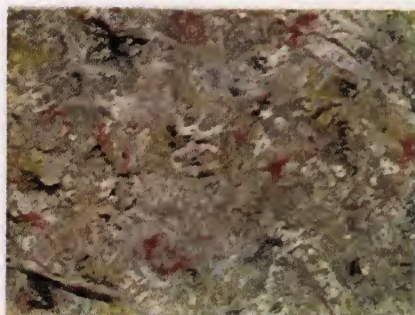


No. 021 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard

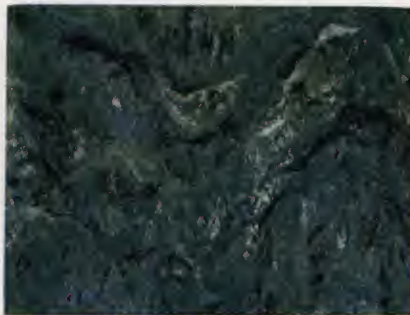


No. 025 Marbelle
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, Standard

No. 021 Marbelle forms the field of this designed-to-order floor of Armstrong's Linoleum for a reception hall. Linostrips and Linosets are No. 23 Plain White and No. 25 Plain Terra Cotta.



No. 01 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



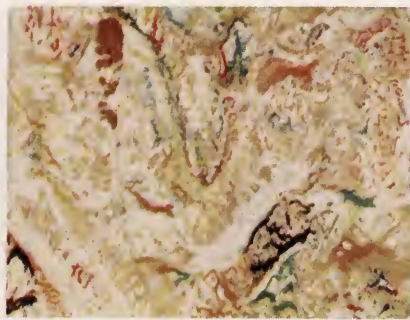
No. 06 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 026 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 02 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 028 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard



No. 027 Marbelle
1/8", Medium, Standard

In Embossed Inlaid Linoleum, portions of the design are slightly depressed, producing a floor in which the tiles or other elements actually stand out in relief, but in which the hardness and coldness of hard tile are replaced by the comfort and resilience of linoleum. Embossed Linoleum is exclusive with, and patented by, Armstrong.

"Streamline" and "Three-Level" Embossing

Another exclusive Armstrong process—"streamline embossing"—makes the floor easy to clean by preventing dirt from collecting in the depressed sections. It also tends to conceal irregularities in the subfloor and to break up highlights that give a floor a too "glassy" appearance.

Also an exclusive Armstrong design effect is "three-level embossing," which makes the raised portions appear to be at different levels. This makes the design more interesting and further prevents "glare."

In many of the Embossed Inlaid patterns, the tiles are shaded. This shading not only adds to attractiveness but also tends to conceal tracked-in dirt and dust.

Providing a floor effect not otherwise obtainable in resilient materials, Embossed Inlaid Linoleum has found wide application in residences. It has also been popular in restaurants, tea rooms, shoe stores, and high-class specialty shops of all kinds; as well as in the offices of physicians, dentists, and other professional workers.

Limited space makes it impossible to show typical applications of this material in living-rooms, dining-rooms, and bedrooms, but color plates of such rooms are available upon request. Other suggestions will be found in Armstrong advertisements, which appear frequently in the leading national magazines.

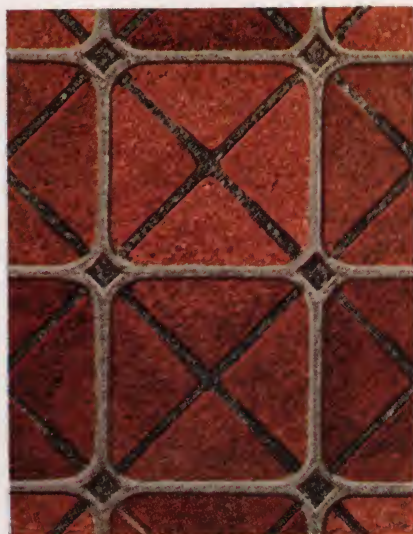
The designs shown here are only a few of the sixty available. The complete line is illustrated in Armstrong's Pattern Book, available to architects upon request.

GAUGES—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ "), in rolls 72" wide.

BORDERS—Embossed Inlaid is usually bordered with Armstrong's Plain or Marbelle Linoleum.

COVE AND BASE—See pages 28 and 29.

SPECIFICATIONS—See pages 30 and 31.



No. 6310 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3332 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 6260 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 6280 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 6291 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only

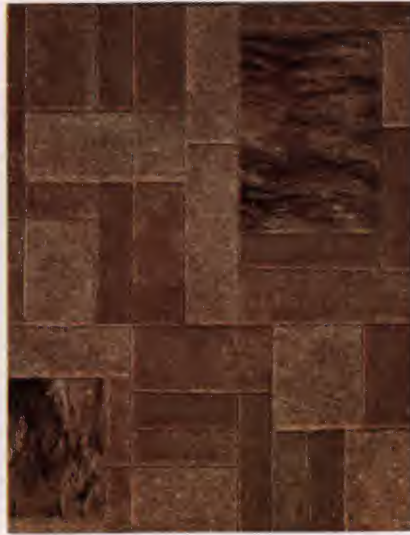


No. 6252 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only

ARMSTRONG'S EMBOSSED INLAID LINOLEUM



No. 6271 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3281 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



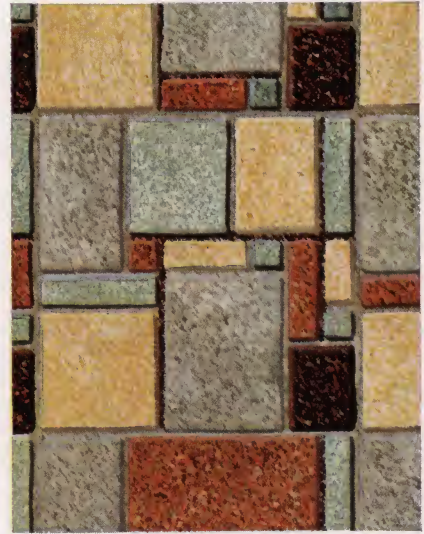
No. 6320 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 6242 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3290 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3330 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3350 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Size of Blocks—6" x 6") 2 yards wide only



No. 6300 Embossed Inlaid—Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ " Gauge)
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 3292 Embossed Inlaid—Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{5}$ scale) 2 yards wide only

STRAIGHT Line Inlaid Linoleum consists of plain or marbled units of design keyed to a burlap backing by tremendous pressure. It is a completely machine-made product and therefore is lower in cost than Handmade Marble Inlaid (see page 28), in which the units of design are arranged by hand.

In Straight Line Inlaid, which offers a combination of beauty and durability, the colors run through the full thickness of the material. Scores of attractive patterns are available for kitchens, bathrooms, offices, restaurants, institutions, and stores. A few are shown here.

GAUGES—Straight Line Inlaid is supplied in Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ "), Medium ($\frac{3}{32}$ "), and Standard ($\frac{5}{64}$ ") gauges.

BORDERS—Plain and Marbelle Linoleum are often used as borders for floors of Straight Line Inlaid. See pages 4, 5, 6 and 11.

COVE AND BASE TREATMENTS—See pages 28 and 29.

SPECIFICATIONS—See pages 30 and 31.



No. 14260 Straight Line Inlaid—
Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 660 Straight Line Inlaid—
Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 594 Straight Line Inlaid—
Heavy ($\frac{1}{8}$ ") Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 14253 Straight Line Inlaid—
Medium Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 0295 Straight Line Inlaid—
Standard Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only



No. 0348 Straight Line Inlaid—
Standard Gauge
(Plate shows approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ scale) 2 yards wide only

LINOSETS, LINOSTRIPS, BORDERS

Almost any design that can be drawn can be executed as a special inset in Linoleum, Linotile, Rubber Tile, Cork Tile, and Accotile floors or Linowall walls. These Lino-sets can be cut from any color of linoleum or resilient tile and cemented into field or borders. The cutting can be done by the floor contractor, or the design can be cut to order at the Armstrong factory. Those shown here are suggestions and not stock designs. Other Lino-sets are shown on pages 12 and 13. In creating such designs, it is well to make sure that all colors required for the Lino-set are available in the gauge selected.

Linostrips—Linostrips are narrow strips of linoleum or other resilient material. They are often laid between the border and the field as an accent; or they can be set several inches from the wall, so that the field material can serve as a border. Two or more Linostrips can be used for multiple borders, or for producing the effect of interliners between large sections of the field material. Any color or gauge of Battleship, Plain, Raybelle, or Marbelle LINOLEUM (as well as Linowall Nos. 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 735, and 736) can be supplied in strips $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", or $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, in 45' rolls.

ACCOTILE strips can be supplied in 1" x 24" and 2" x 24", in $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " gauge, for installation as interliners.

LINOTILE strips can be supplied $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 1" wide, for installation as interliners.

RUBBER TILE strips can be supplied in any width from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 3", in 36" lengths.

Border Materials—Battleship, Plain, Jaspé, Raybelle, Marbelle, and allover patterns of Marble Inlaid Linoleum can be furnished in 90' rolls of any width from 3" to 36", for use as borders. Standard ready-cut borders 6", 9", or 12" wide are available in No. 27 Plain Black, and No. 02 Marbelle Linoleum, and No. 021 Marbelle Linoleum, in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", Medium, and Standard gauges.

CORK TILE border strips can be supplied in any width under 3", and 18" to 36" long.

LINOTILE borders can be supplied in any width from 1" to 36", in any length between 18" and 36".

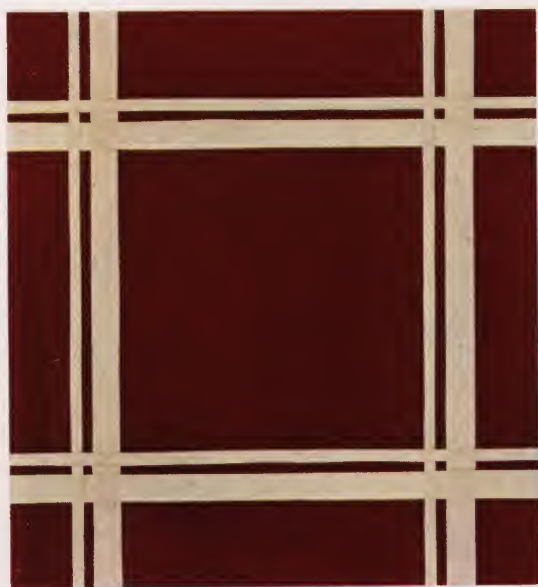
Special border effects in several colors, such as those shown below, can be cut on the job or produced to order at the Armstrong factory. Because all colors are cut simultaneously, it is often possible to economize by planning to use the reverses of the design for other areas.



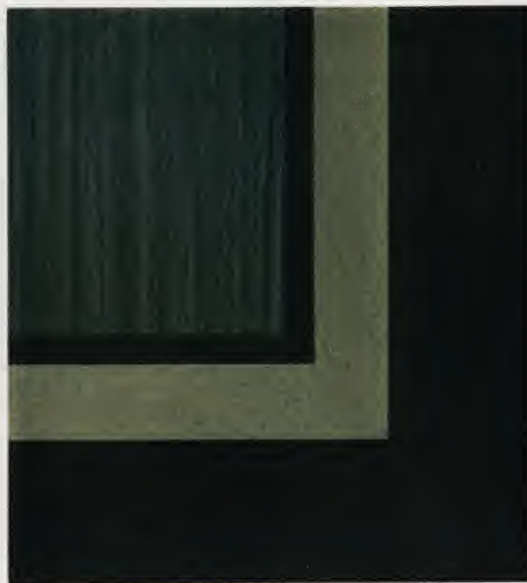
Laurel-leaf border executed in Jade No. 42 and White No. 23 Plain Linoleum.



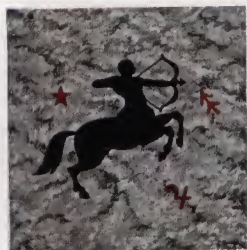
Twisted ribbon border in Yellow No. 48, Silver Gray No. 26, and Eggplant No. 47.



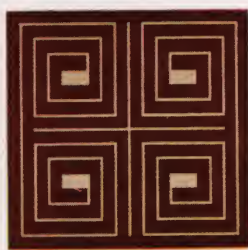
Design in No. 25 Terra Cotta and No. 23 White Plain Linoleum.



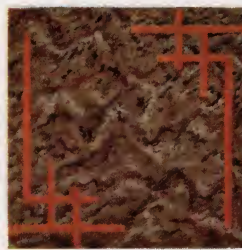
Border is Evergreen No. 21 and Jade No. 42 Plain. Field is No. 18 Royal Blue Jaspé.



Sagittarius, No. 27. Symbols, No. 40—Field, No. 018.



Greek maze cut from No. 23. Field is No. 25.



Oriental figures cut from No. 41. Field is No. 05.

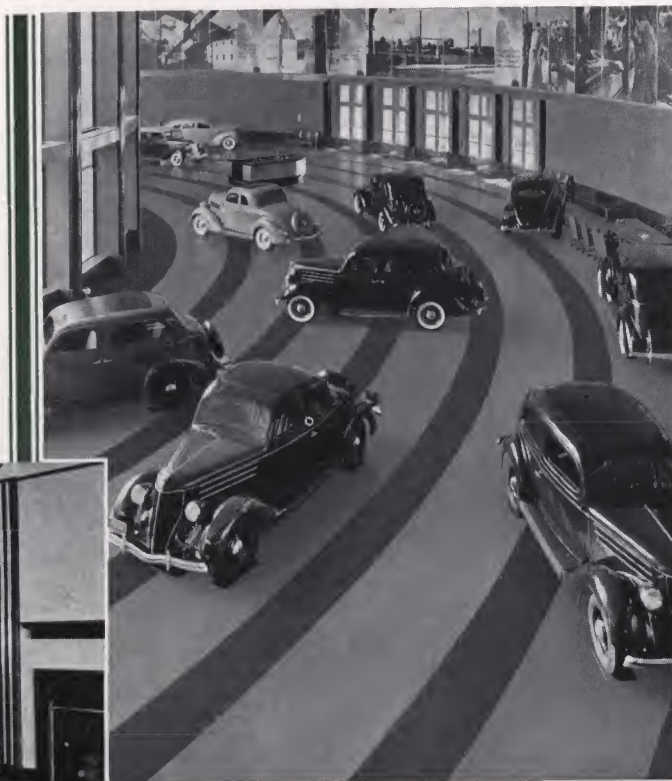


Design cut from Nos. 22, 23, 26. Field is No. 27.

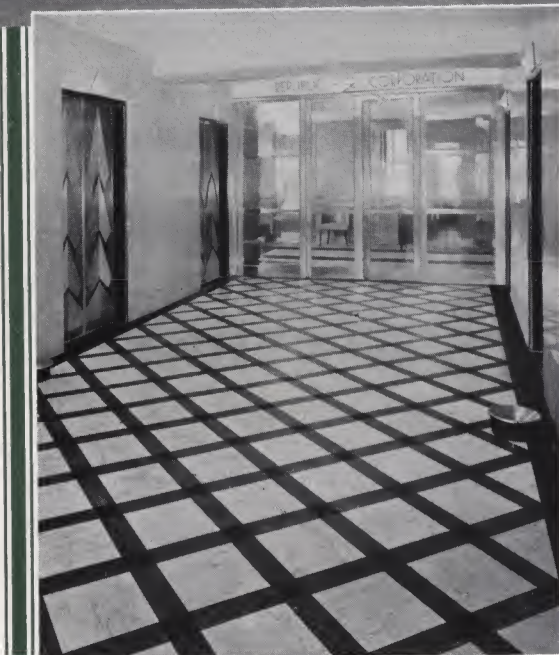
RESILIENT FLOORS AND

Linoleum • Rubber Tile • Linotile

BELOW—Hershey Chocolate Corporation's directors' room, Hershey, Pa., with walls of Armstrong's Linowall No. 704 Ivory and pilasters of No. 703 Black, accented with chromium stripping. In this windowless office building were used 1,000 yards of Linowall; 45,000 square feet of Armstrong's Linotile; and 32,000 square feet of Armstrong's Corkoustic ceilings for noise-quieting.



ABOVE—Ford Rotunda, Dearborn, Mich., with Linotile in special shades of "Ford" blue, specified by Albert Kahn, Inc., for Ford Motor Company. Thirty-eight thousand square feet of Linotile was used in this building.



Republic Steel Corporation's offices in the Chrysler Building, New York, are floored with Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile. Field is Ivory Antique No. 618 crossed with strips of Dark Mahogany No. 638.



Texas Centennial Administration Building employed a floor of Armstrong's Linoleum in No. 29 Cadet Blue with map and letters in No. 23 White, and stars in No. 41 Orange. Strips are Orange and No. 22 Dark Gray.

WALLS IN CUSTOM DESIGNS

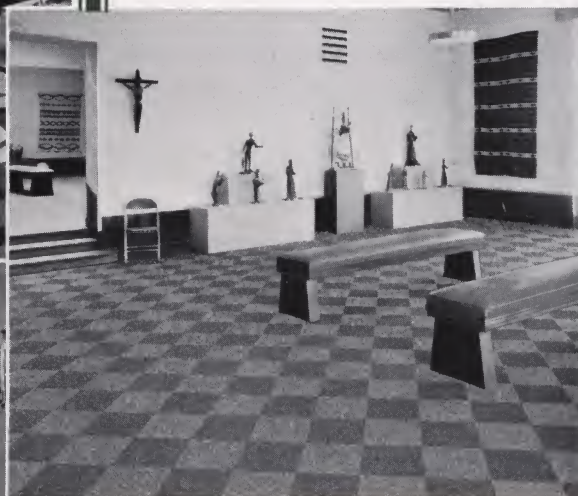
Cork Tile • Accotile • Linowall



LEFT—Kindergarten floor of Armstrong's Linoleum, with nursery Linoleum sets, in Quakertown, Pa., High School. Field is No. 42 Jade Plain Linoleum with figures executed in seven other colors. Wainscoting is Armstrong's Cork Bulletin Board. Armstrong's Linowall was used in lavatories.



RIGHT—Ward in Buffalo Children's Hospital with Armstrong's Accotile floors in No. 300 Ivory Marble with border of No. 360 Black Gold. Accotile is the only resilient floor recommended for installation over concrete in direct contact with the ground, at or below grade level.



ABOVE—Architect John Gaw Meem employs Cork Tile in the Indian Museum and other rooms of Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. Medium and Dark shades were specified here. Accotile also was used in this building.



Globe Copper Cocktail Lounge, Los Angeles, with floors of Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile in No. 645 Light Jade and No. 615 Oyster. The resilience of Rubber Tile provides maximum quiet and comfort in restaurants.



Visitors' Room of Hershey Chocolate Corporation, Hershey, Pa., with floors of Linotile No. 112 Oyster, No. 115 Travertine, No. 126 Dark Walnut and No. 125 Light Walnut. Ceiling is Armstrong's Corkoustic. Walls are Linowall.

Distinctive • Resilient • Long-Wearing

DESCRIPTION—Linotile, an exclusive Armstrong product, is a linoleum-type cork composition tile that is even more resistant to indentation than Battleship Linoleum. Dense but resilient, it consists of oxidized oil, powdered cork, and color pigments specially processed to give maximum service when used in tile form. Linotile should not be confused with linoleum cut into tiles.

ADVANTAGES—Linotile has all the beauty and other advantages of hard tile without the attendant disadvantages of coldness, hardness, and noisiness. The cork content and the oxidized oil give Linotile a springiness that makes it comfortable and practically noiseless under impact. It is remarkably durable, easy to clean, non-slippery if properly maintained, and simple to repair if damaged by some unusual accident.

Linotile will not splinter, crumble, or dust. The tiles are laid by hand, and almost any design that can be created can be faithfully executed in the floor.

COLORS—Linotile is available in 14 plain and 16 marble colors. In each tile, the color runs through the full thickness. In the marble effects, the non-directional swirl graining—an exclusive Armstrong feature—hides footmarks and wear. The rich, delicate variegations in the marble colors give Linotile outstanding beauty.

WHERE TO USE LINOTILE—Because Linotile combines great durability with attractive coloring, it is an ideal floor for commercial properties, hospitals, schools, and fine residences. For hospital use, it is particularly suitable because it is almost as impervious to X-rays as lead; and it is quiet and restful underfoot.

Linotile should not be used over concrete in direct contact with the ground, and it is not recommended for use in high-humidity climates such as are encountered in the proximity of the Gulf of Mexico. (Rubber Tile or Accotile is recommended for such installations.)

GAUGES— $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Nos. 10, 41, 80, 91, 102, 105, 112, 130, 145, 146, 155, and 165 are not available in $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge.

BORDER STRIPS—1" to 36" wide, and 18" to 36" long.

INTERLINING STRIPS— $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" wide.

DIAGONAL HALF TILES—Cut diagonally from any regular square tile.

LINOTILE BEVELED EDGING, for finishing edges (as at doorways) of resilient floor materials, is available 1" wide and 36" long, $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " thick at one edge and tapering to approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ " at the other edge. All plain and marble colors. See page 29 for drawings and installation details.

COVE AND BASE—See pages 28-29.

SPECIFICATIONS—See pages 30 and 32.

SIZES

Squares:

2", 3", 4", 6", 8",
9", 12", 18", and 36"

Oblongs:

3" x 6" 9" x 18"
3" x 12" 18" x 36"
4" x 16" 24" x 36"
6" x 12" 30" x 36"



Sky No. 41
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Orange No. 80
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Light Green No. 70
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Light Brown No. 62
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Ivory No. 20
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Dark Brown No. 64
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Yellow No. 91
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



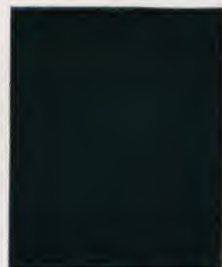
Red No. 10
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Medium Green No. 73
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Dark Gray No. 54
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Dark Green No. 75
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Chocolate No. 65
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Black No. 30
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "

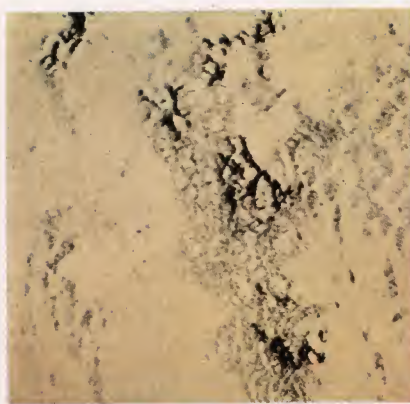


Light Gray No. 52
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "

ARMSTRONG'S LINOTILE FLOORS



Armstrong's Linotile—Oyster No. 112
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



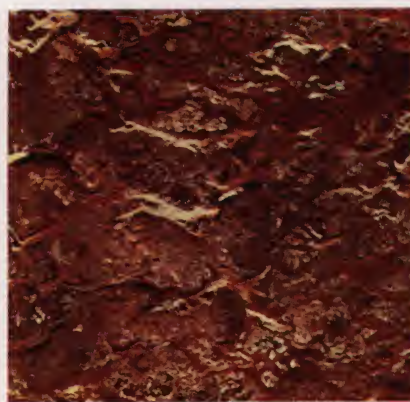
Armstrong's Linotile—Matrix No. 110
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



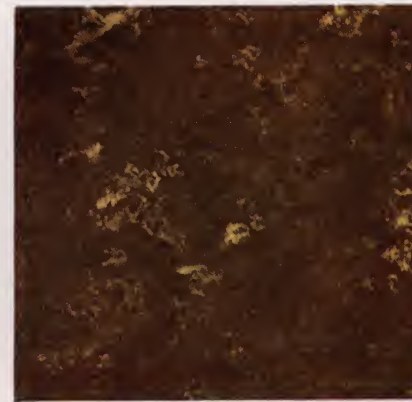
Armstrong's Linotile—Travertine No. 115
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



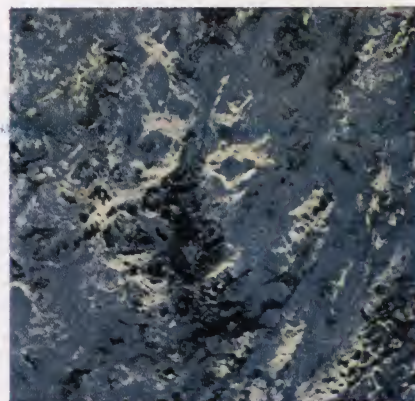
Armstrong's Linotile—Light Walnut No. 125
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Armstrong's Linotile—Sienna No. 150
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



Armstrong's Linotile—Dark Walnut No. 126
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "



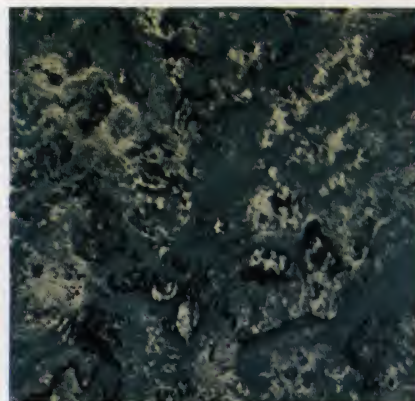
Armstrong's Linotile—Aquamarine No. 165
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



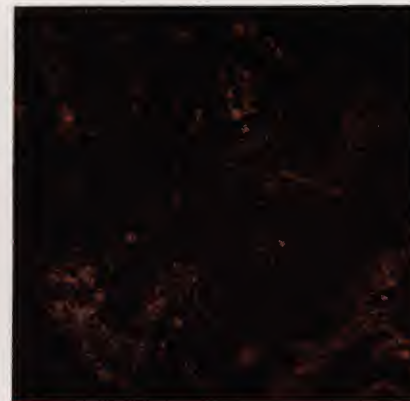
Armstrong's Linotile—Light Slate No. 145
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Armstrong's Linotile—Dark Slate No. 146
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Surf Green No. 130
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Algerian Black No. 105
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only

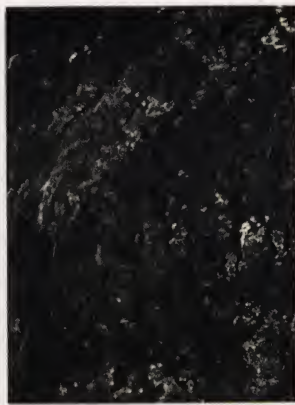


Ocean Green No. 131
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ "

ARMSTRONG'S LINOTILE FLOORS



Armstrong's Linotile—Foam
Green No. 129
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " $\frac{3}{16}$ "



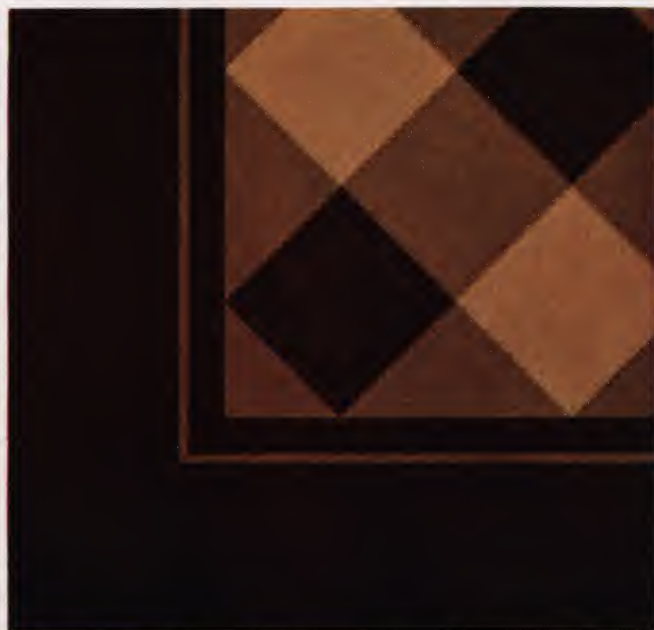
Armstrong's Linotile—
Tourmaline No. 100
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " $\frac{3}{16}$ "



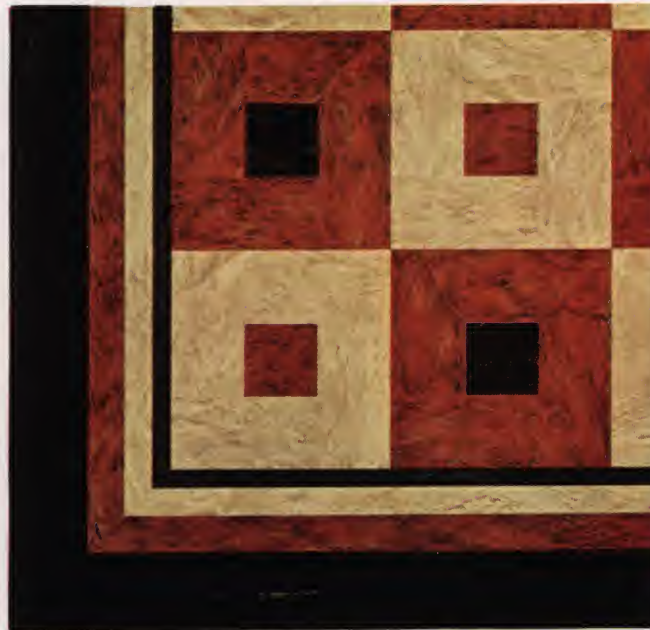
Armstrong's Linotile—Algerian
Red No. 155
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Armstrong's Linotile—Agate
No. 102
 $\frac{3}{16}$ " only



Armstrong's Linotile Design No. 535
Consists of: Light Brown No. 62, Dark Brown No. 64, and Chocolate No. 65.



Armstrong's Linotile Design No. 525
Consists of: Agate No. 102, Travertine No. 115, and Algerian Red No. 155.



Armstrong's Linotile Design No. 541
Consists of: Black No. 30, Sky No. 41, Light Gray No. 52, Dark Gray No. 54, and Light Green No. 70.



Armstrong's Linotile Design No. 510
Consists of: Agate No. 102, Travertine No. 115, Light Walnut No. 125, and Dark Walnut No. 126.

For Floors and Walls

DESCRIPTION—Armstrong's Cork Tile is made from high-grade pure cork shavings compressed and baked in molds. The natural gums in the cork bind the particles together, producing a closely knit, long-wearing tile with great resistance to abrasion and shock. Cork Tile will not "dust" or crumble. It is not slippery even when laid on inclines. It is quiet under footsteps or impact. It is resilient and comfortable underfoot. It is durable and, if kept properly finished, can be used in areas exposed to considerable traffic. Essentially, however, Cork Tile is not an all-purpose floor but rather a floor for areas where dignity and luxury of coloring must be combined with comfort and quiet.

BEVELED and STANDARD (unbeveled) TILES can be supplied. With unbeveled Cork Tile, sanding the finished floor is usually necessary to offset unevenness of the subfloor. Beveled Cork Tile conceals such irregularities, making sanding unnecessary. It is also used for walls, where sanding would be difficult.

FINISH—After installation, Cork Tile should be given one coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer followed by one coat of liquid paste wax and one coat of Linogloss Wax. For subsequent maintenance, use Linogloss Wax.

GAUGES— $\frac{5}{16}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

BORDER STRIPS—In any width under 3", and 18" to 36" long.

BEVELED BORDER TILES—Supplied with bevel on one edge only.

HALF TILES—Cut diagonally from any regular square tile.

COVE AND BASE—Cork Tile Cove and 4" or 6" high Cork Tile Base in $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{5}{16}$ " gauges. Special heights to order. See pages 28-29.

SPECIFICATIONS—*Floor*, pages 30 and 33. *Walls and Wainscoting*, page 34.

NOTE: Not recommended where dirt, foods, greases, or other unsanitary materials may be spilled, or for excessive gritty abrasive traffic. Spread point loads with Bassick Furniture Rests or suitable bases.

SIZES

Squares:

2", 3", 4", 6", 9", 12"

Oblongs:

2"x 6"	4"x 12"	9"x 18"
2"x 9"	6"x 9"	9"x 36"
3"x 9"	6"x 12"	12"x 18"
3"x 12"	6"x 18"	12"x 24"
3"x 36"	6"x 36"	12"x 36"



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Light



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Medium



Armstrong's Cork Tile—Dark



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 710
Consists of: Medium Shade and Dark Shade
Cork Tile



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 760
Consists of: Light Shade, Medium Shade, and
Dark Shade Beveled Cork Tile



Armstrong's Cork Tile Design No. 740
Consists of: Light Shade, Medium Shade, and
Dark Shade Cork Tile

Quiet • Colorful • Comfortable

Announcement—Architects familiar with Stedman Rubber Tile will be interested in Armstrong's recent purchase of the Stedman Rubber Flooring Company. The Stedman product, which was the original reinforced rubber tile, enjoyed a wide reputation for quality. As Armstrong-Stedman Reinforced Rubber Tile, its quality will be maintained or improved through the facilities of the Armstrong Research Laboratory.

Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile is manufactured with a filament reinforcement which makes the tile more dense and more highly resistant to deterioration and the abrasive effects of traffic. It also adds to the tensile strength and prevents over-expansion and over-contraction. This reinforcement plus scientifically selected raw materials makes Rubber Tile a serviceable floor for offices, institutions, stores, banks, and fine homes.

COLORS—Forty plain and marble colors are available. In each tile, the coloring runs through the full thickness. Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile is distinguished by its non-directional swirl marbling, an exclusive Armstrong feature, which hides wear and traffic marks. Another exclusive Armstrong feature is the two-tone colors, developed for installations where the decorative effect of solid colors is desired at lower costs than are possible with solid colors, which, due to manufacturing difficulties, tend to cost more. The two-tone colorings also conceal traffic marks more effectively.

EASE OF CLEANING—Rubber Tile is a practical floor because ink and other com-

mon liquids wipe up without stain, and burns from cigarettes and matches can be removed with exceptional ease. Washing should be done in accordance with the approved recommendations of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, New York City. Rubber Tile should be maintained with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

ACCESSORIES—The usefulness of Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile is increased by a complete assortment of accessories, including a special hospital type cove and base designed for maximum sanitation and easy maintenance. See pages 28-29.

GAUGES— $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " (all colors).

DIAGONAL HALF TILES of sizes below are available.

FEATURE STRIPS (maximum width 36", minimum width $\frac{1}{4}$ ") can be supplied with square or rounded edges.

SPECIALS—Any square or rectangular piece of $\frac{3}{16}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ " material larger than 36" x 36" can be supplied in sizes up to 36" x 15'10". Maximum size of $\frac{1}{8}$ " material is 36" x 36". Also irregular shapes and tiles with cut corners.

COVE BASE AND ACCESSORIES—Rubber Tile can be used with Armstrong's Metal Back or Flash Type Cove and Base; Armstrong's Accotile Base; or Armstrong's Rubber Cove Base (sanitary, hospital, or utility type). Cove base, corners, end pieces, plinth blocks, stair treads, risers, thresholds, and other accessories are available. See pages 28-29.

SPECIFICATIONS. See pages 30 and 32.

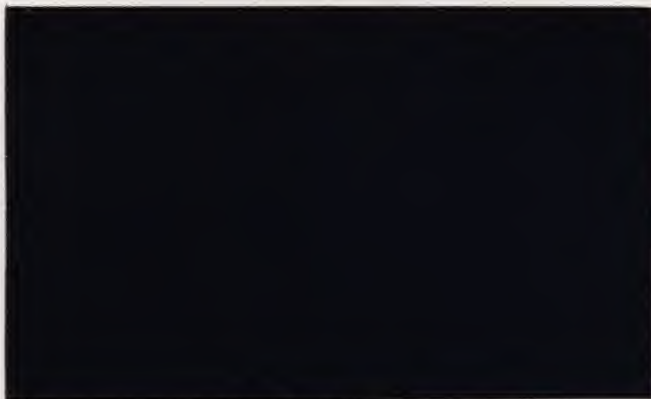
SIZES

Squares:

3", 4", 6", 9",
12", 36"

Oblongs:

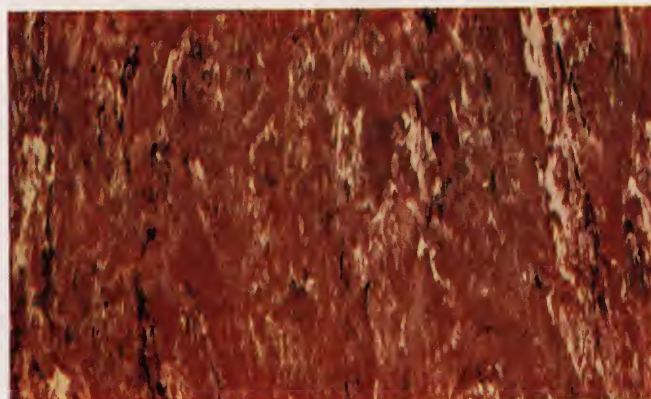
3" x 6" 6" x 12"
9" x 18"



Plain Black No. 695



Two-Tone Brown No. 601



Spanish Red Paisley No. 668



Black Red No. 673

ARMSTRONG-STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER TILE



Two-Tone Blue No. 608



Two-Tone Gray No. 606



Two-Tone Orange No. 607



Two-Tone Green No. 603



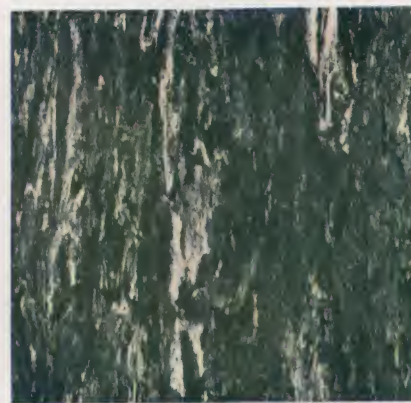
Two-Tone Orchid No. 605



Two-Tone Tan No. 602



Antique Red No. 685



Sea Green White No. 678



Escalette No. 620



Red Gold Paisley No. 688



Walnut Paisley No. 690



Slate Red Paisley No. 683

ARMSTRONG-STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER TILE



Ivory Antique No. 618



White Sea Green No. 643



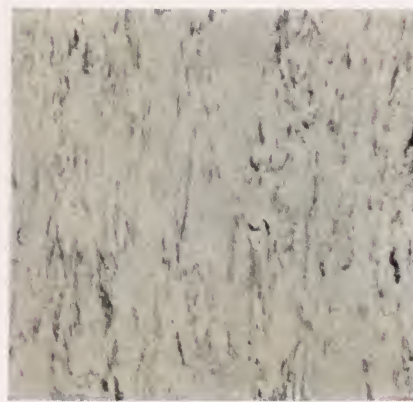
Mother-of-Pearl No. 623



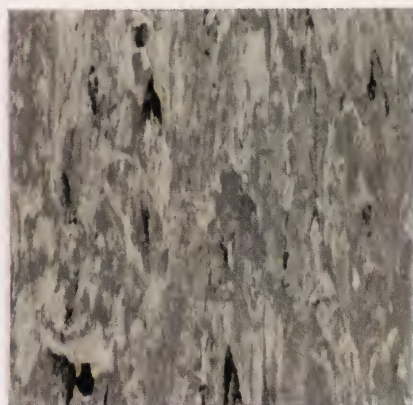
Napoleon Gray No. 625



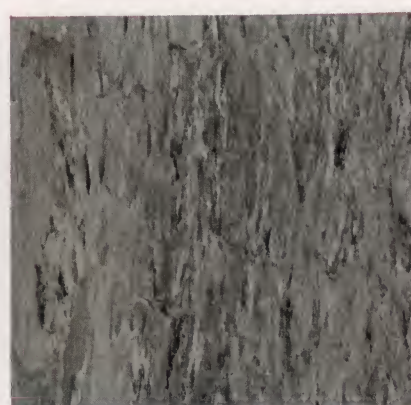
Travertine No. 628



White-Black No. 653



Silvertone Gray No. 655



Platinum Gray No. 658



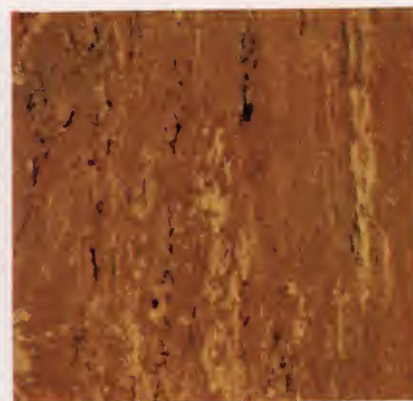
Pink Tennessee No. 680



Light Gold No. 660



Indian Red Paisley No. 670



Brown Gold Paisley No. 663

ARMSTRONG-STEDMAN REINFORCED RUBBER TILE



Oyster No. 615



Light Jade No. 645



Ivory No. 610



Light Mahogany No. 635



Green Paisley No. 648



Light Oak No. 630



Dark Mahogany No. 638



Turquoise No. 693



Dark Oak No. 633



Verde Antique No. 650



Black Gold Paisley No. 640



Black-White No. 613

Moisture-Proof • Durable • Attractive

Armstrong's Accotile is an asphaltic tile, which is the only type of resilient flooring that should be used on concrete in direct contact with the ground, at or below grade, which is not subjected to hydrostatic pressure.

Accotile is made of exceptionally high quality, inert raw materials— asbestos fiber, mineral pigments, and asphaltic binder. It is fire-resistant, odorless, resistant to mild alkaline or acid substances, and good as an electrical insulator. It does not become slippery when wet, and it is easily cleaned with soap and water. Even under heavy traffic and severe conditions, Accotile resists abrasion, indentation, and shock. It does not disintegrate or crumble. However, it should not be used where it will be exposed to greases, organic solvents, strong acids, or strong alkalis.

COLORS—Accotile is available in 17 plain

and 16 marble colors. In the marbles, the non-directional swirl graining—an exclusive Armstrong feature—hides wear and traffic marks. The colors run through the full thickness of the material.

Low Cost—Accotile is the lowest-cost material in Armstrong's Line of resilient tiles. Its economy and its moisture-resistance make it an ideal floor for basement recreation rooms or for commercial buildings.

GAUGES—All colors and sizes in $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", and $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Special $\frac{3}{8}$ " gauge to order.

FEATURE STRIPS—1" x 24" and 2" x 24" in $\frac{1}{8}$ " or $\frac{3}{16}$ " gauge, any color.

DIAGONAL HALF TILES—Cut from 6", 9", or 12" squares, all gauges and colors.

BASE—Flat slabs of 6" x 24" Accotile are recommended for base treatments. See page 29 for installation detail.

SPECIFICATIONS—See pages 30 and 32.

SIZES

Squares:

3", 6", 9", 12"

Oblongs:

3" x 6" 9" x 18"

6" x 12" 12" x 24"

6" x 24" 18" x 24"



Scotch Gray No. 260



Buff No. 248



Willow Green No. 250



Azure Blue No. 235



Regal Blue No. 231



Rose No. 203



Spanish Red No. 205



Pompeian Red No. 200



Mahogany No. 220



Light Green No. 257



Dark Green No. 251



Saddle Tan No. 247



Malay Brown No. 241



White No. 270



Steel Gray No. 266



Lead Gray No. 261

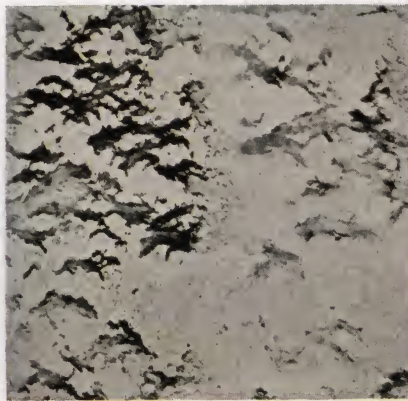


Black No. 210

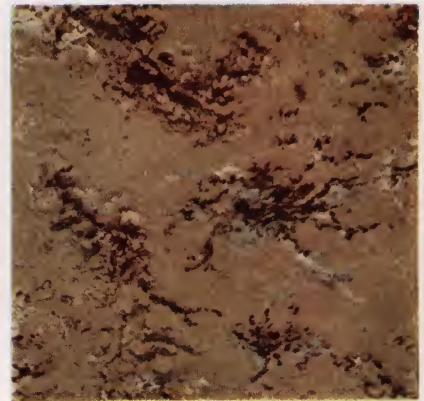
ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTILE FLOORS



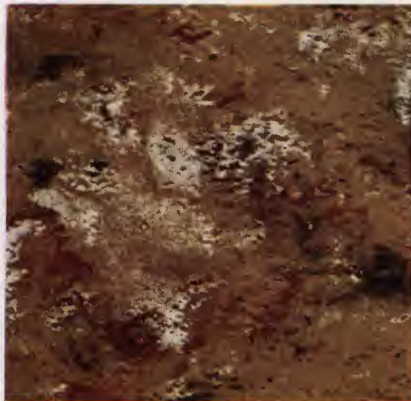
Jade Green Marble No. 310



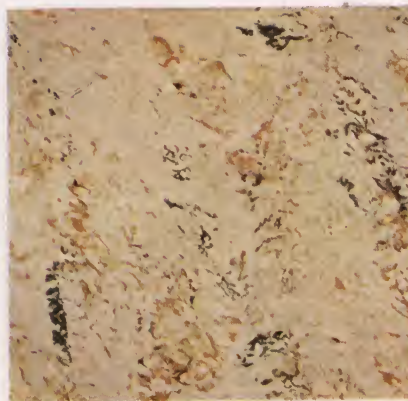
Ivory Marble No. 300



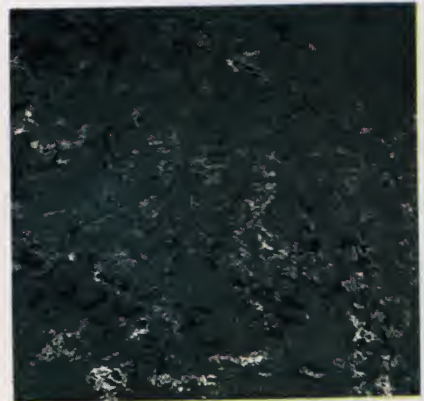
Tan Marble No. 325



Clay Brown Marble No. 330



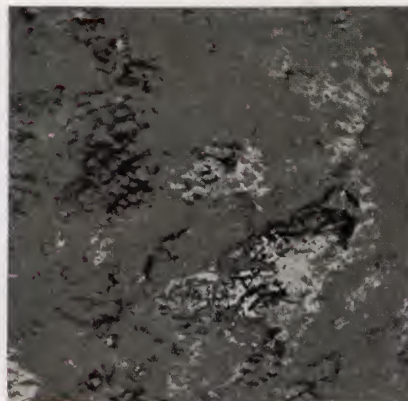
Travertine Marble No. 340



Sea Green Marble No. 315



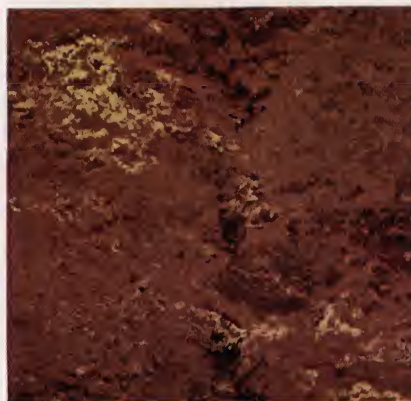
Antique Green Marble No. 335



Slate Gray Marble No. 345



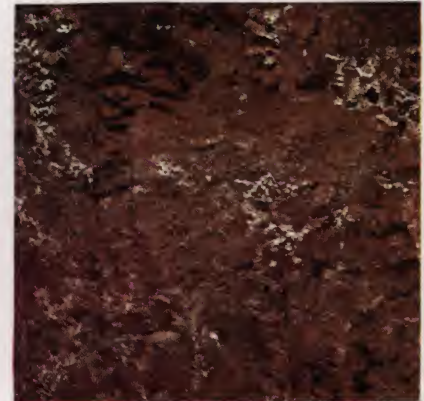
Cordovan Marble No. 350



Old Rose Marble No. 321

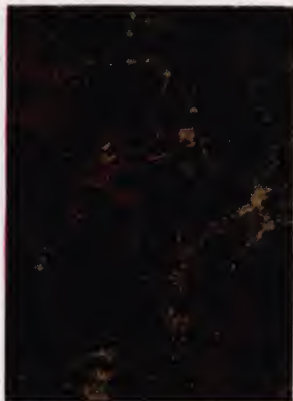


Ebony Marble No. 305



Venetian Red Marble No. 320

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTILE FLOORS



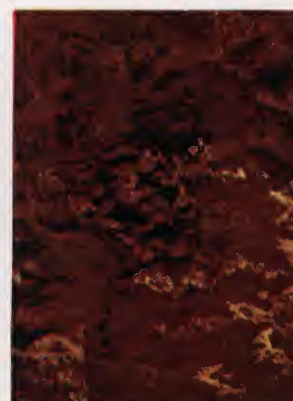
Black Gold Marble No. 360



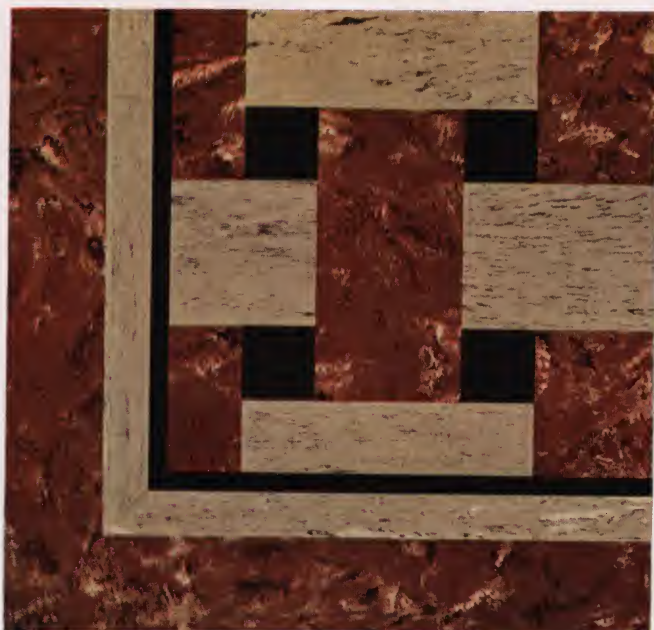
Tennessee Marble No. 342



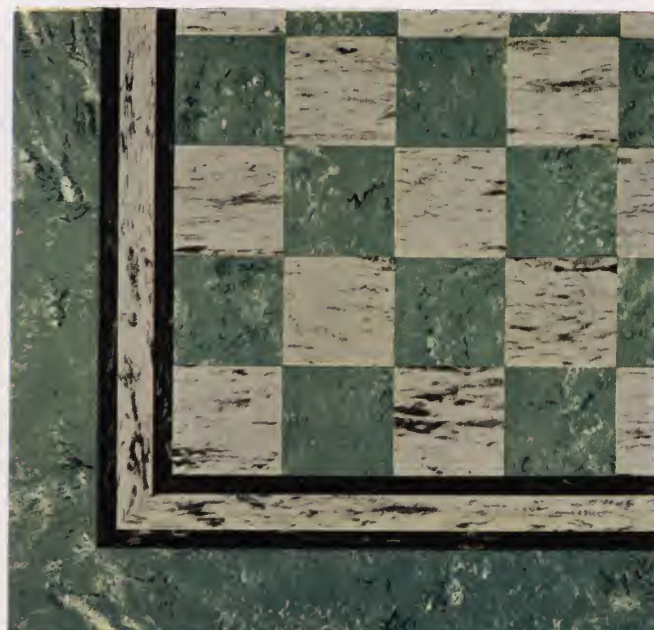
Delft Marble No. 355



Florentine Marble No. 322



Armstrong's Accotile Design No. A35
Consists of: Mahogany No. 220, Venetian Red Marble No. 320,
and Tan Marble No. 325.



Armstrong's Accotile Design No. A25
Consists of: Ivory Marble No. 300, Ebony Marble No. 305
and Jade Green Marble No. 310.



Armstrong's Accotile Design No. A30
Consists of: Regal Blue No. 231, Azure Blue No. 235, Lead Gray No. 261,
and Steel Gray No. 266.



Armstrong's Accotile Design No. A20
Consists of: Pompeian Red No. 200, Spanish Red No. 205, Mahogany No. 220,
Malay Brown No. 241, and Saddle Tan No. 247.

A Permanent, Washable Linoleum-Type Wall Covering

DESCRIPTION—Armstrong's Linowall is a permanent, beautiful, easy-to-clean wall covering made of a resilient inlaid linoleum composition (similar to that of Armstrong's Linoleum) processed on a closely woven flexible fabric backing. It has the characteristically smooth surface of linoleum; and the heavy facing of inlaid color is about $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick, which assures much greater durability than is afforded by tile and marble substitutes with a film finish only a few thousandths of an inch in thickness.

DURABILITY—Linowall is resilient and does not chip or crack when bumped by furniture. Unlike rigid materials, it has sufficient flexibility to withstand moderate settling of walls without cracking or buckling. Sunlight does not fade it, and surface moisture does not injure it. Linowall itself is waterproof; and by the use of a special adhesive, the seams also can be made waterproof.

ECONOMY—At less cost, Linowall offers practically all the advantages of other permanent wall treatments and in many instances affords qualities not obtainable in other materials. Properly installed, it affords a lifetime finish that is attractive, sanitary, and waterproof. It will

be found to be a real economy because, unlike most wall coverings, it does not have to be periodically replaced or refinished. Dirt, grease, and smoke or water marks can easily be removed by simple washing.

Because of its many desirable qualities, Linowall is finding wide use in hospitals, not only in private rooms and corridors, but in operating rooms as well. It is particularly adapted to renovizing work because of its light weight, long life, and reasonable cost.

LINOSETS—Like linoleum floors, walls covered with Armstrong's Linowall can be made more distinctive by inlaying special figures cut either from Linowall of other colors or from Armstrong's Linoleum. These Linosets can be cut to order at the Armstrong factory.

A recent development along decorative lines is the insertion in Linowall of figures carved in bas-relief from Armstrong's Linoleum. Since linoleum is easy to work, architects who wish to obtain such carvings will find that they can be executed inexpensively and without difficulty by any cabinet maker competent in wood carving.

(Continued on next page.)



Modernized bathroom with walls of No. 704 Ivory and No. 703 Black Linowall, with Linosets of Armstrong's Plain Linoleum in various colors. Linowall is used around the tub. Floor is No. 0346 Straight Line Inlaid Linoleum.

In homes or public buildings of modern character, striking effects can be obtained by using Linowall in combination with chromium stripping or other metal decoration.

COLORS—Linowall is offered in twenty colors and in a variety of tile, marble, and wood effects. Particular attention is called to No. 900 Knotty Pine as a suitable wall covering for studies, dens, libraries, private offices, restaurants, clubs, and living-rooms. This material has all the charm, softness, and depth of aged wood; but because it is made to rigid standards for general tone, it assures the desired effect, which is not always obtainable when new wood is antiques. It also eliminates the possibility of knots loosening or boards opening due to shrinkage of wood.

SIZES—Linowall is available in convenient continuous rolls; in exact cut quantities; and in standard units 6' wide by 9' long, one to the package.

WIDTHS—Patterns 700 to 754 inclusive are supplied 1 or 2 yds. wide. Pattern 900 is supplied 2 yds. wide only.

SPECIFICATIONS—See page 34.

ACCESSORIES (See drawings, page 29)—Armstrong's Metal Cap Strip (72" lengths) and Armstrong's Concave ($\frac{5}{8}$ " radius) and Convex ($\frac{5}{8}$ " or 1" radius) Metal Corner Pieces are available in green, ivory, buff, blue, orchid, brown, black, and chromium finish. For patterns in the 720 and 750 Series, convex corners of 1" radius should be ordered. For all other patterns, use $\frac{5}{8}$ " radius convex corners. The $\frac{5}{8}$ " concave corners are for all patterns.

Linowall Fillet Strip ($\frac{5}{8}$ " radius) is supplied in convenient 50' rolls for curving Linowall over concave wall corners.

Armstrong's 700 Series Plain Wood Cap Molding is available in black or white (9' lengths).

Armstrong's 800 Series Scored Wood Cap Molding is available in white, green, blue, yellow, orchid, and black (9' lengths).

Armstrong's Lino Cap Molding is available in 60" lengths in the following Linotile colors: No. 30 Plain Black, No. 64 Plain Dark Brown, No. 100 Tourmaline (black marble), or No. 110 Matrix (white marble).



No. 738
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 737
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 735 Pine Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



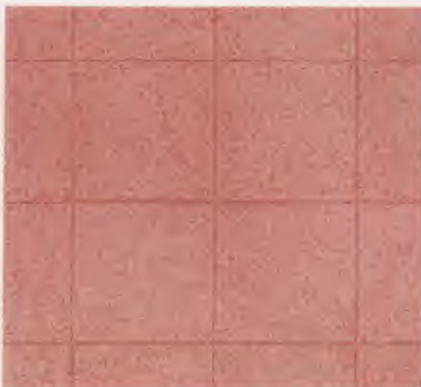
No. 752
1 and 2 yards wide



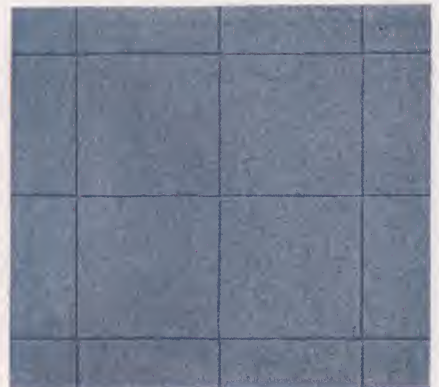
No. 750
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 753
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 754
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 751
1 and 2 yards wide

ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL



No. 701 Orchid Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 900 Knotty Pine Linowall
2 yards wide



No. 722 Blue Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 700 Green Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 702 Travertine Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



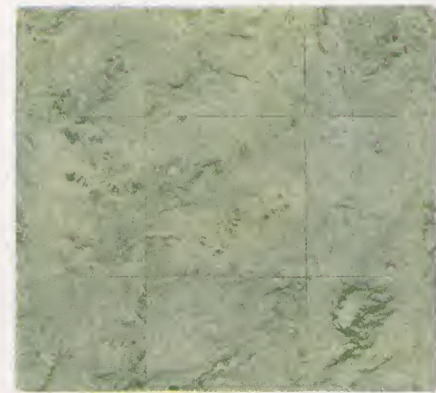
No. 721 Tan Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 723 Yellow Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 704 Ivory Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 720 Green Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 736 Walnut Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 705 Peach Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide



No. 703 Black Linowall
1 and 2 yards wide

Handmade Marble Inlaid Linoleum consists of large marbled blocks, in various designs and colors, which are laid by hand on burlap backing and keyed to the burlap under enormous pressure by machine. Handmade Marble Inlaid offers a combination of great durability and utmost beauty. It does not show marks easily; and the inlaid colors, which run through the full thickness of the material, withstand years of traffic. In $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge only.

Borders—Allover patterns of Handmade Marble Inlaid can be furnished in rolls from 3" to 36" wide for borders.

Cove and Base—See below.

Specifications—See page 30.

Inlaid Linoflor consists of a linoleum "mix" keyed to an asphalt-saturated felt backing instead of burlap. It is an inexpensive flooring for rented property, temporary quarters, or other places where an investment in long-lasting inlaid linoleum might not be justified. It is a resilient, durable, genuine inlaid material available in eleven patterns for a wide variety of purposes. It is installed in the same manner as linoleum (see Specifications, page 33) except that it can be pasted direct to wood subfloors, without using lining felt.

Armstrong's Cork Carpet is made of relatively large granules of cork and forms a quiet, resilient floor for churches, libraries, and other places where traffic is neither constant nor excessive, and where dirt is not tracked in in large quantities. It is excellent material for indoor tennis courts, gymnasiums, and running tracks. It is not recommended for kitchens, bathrooms, or other places where water is likely to be spilled.

Cork Carpet is furnished in No. 31 Brown and No. 32 Green in $\frac{1}{4}$ " gauge, in rolls 2 yds. wide. In ordering, specify Armstrong's Unpolished Cork Carpet. It is installed in the same manner as linoleum (see Specifications, pages 30-31).

Mastic Armoflor is a calendared mastic mix on a backing of tough, saturated felt. Its wearing surface is approximately twice as thick as the wearing surface of other mastic floorings. It is an inexpensive floor for certain commercial and industrial areas where reasonable durability and low cost are of first importance. It can be installed on grade-level concrete floors in direct contact with the ground, except where an excessive moisture condition exists. It is available in four plain colors: No. 090 Maroon; No. 091 Dark Green; No. 092 Black; No. 093 Brown. Rolls are 36" wide.

Armoflor should not be installed where it will be exposed to the spilling of oil, fat, or grease. It should be waxed with Linogloss Wax after installation. It should be cleaned with Armstrong's Floor Cleaner. See Specifications, page 33.

Armstrong's Lining Felt was developed especially for use with resilient floorings. It has maximum resistance to tearing and splitting. It permits penetration of the adhesive without destroying the shearing quality of the felt. It has maximum sound-deadening qualities and is heavy enough to take up irregularities found in the average subfloor. It should not be confused with ordinary felt paper or roofing felt; and to make identification easy, it is colored green. It is furnished in 50-yard rolls, 36" wide.

Lining felt takes up the seasonal expansion or contraction of floor boards, thus preventing the resilient floor from buckling or splitting. It also makes the floor warmer, quieter, more resilient, more comfortable, and easier to remove if necessary. The use of lining felt over suspended concrete bases is optional.

Armstrong's Saturated Lining Felt is used when Accotile or Rubber Tile is laid over a suspended wood base.

Resilient Work Surfaces of linoleum, Linotile, or Rubber Tile permit the introduction of color to these areas; and the resilience of these materials prevents clatter and breakage. The linoleum, Linotile or Rubber Tile should be cemented direct to a 5-ply plywood base with Armstrong's Waterproof Cement and finished with a stock metal edging supplied by manufacturers of metal specialties. Names of such companies are not listed in the present edition of Sweet's will be supplied upon request. Wood aprons, or aprons of resilient tile can also be used.

Cork Bulletin Boards are available in wood-back and burlap-back types. The former consists of a layer of $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick cork composition mounted on a $\frac{1}{4}$ " compo board. It is supplied in standard 4' panels up to 14' long, which can be sawed into small units on the job or at the factory. The burlap-type has no backing and can be supplied in any length up to 90' and in any width up to 72". Larger sizes are furnished in sections.

Both types are available in tan and green. Wood grounds 2" x $\frac{7}{8}$ " should be provided, and the bulletin boards should be nailed firmly in position and finished with a suitable molding. Tack boards shall be

cemented to a finished plaster surface with Armstrong's Waterproof Cement.

Armstrong's Linoleum Paste is a water-soluble adhesive for fastening lining felt to the floor, or resilient floorings to the lining felt. It is especially developed for this purpose; and other types of paste should be used only when indicated in the specifications.

Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement is used for laying resilient floors over steel, tile, terrazzo, and other smooth, dense-surface floors, as indicated in the specifications. It should also be used at seams in linoleum installed where liquids are likely to be spilled.

Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement is a special cement for fastening resilient flooring to metal bases without causing rusting.

Armstrong's Wall Size is a special formula made for preparing and neutralizing plaster walls to receive Linowall or Cork Tile Wainscoting. Its use is required and no other size should be used.

Armstrong's Linowall Paste is formulated especially for use with Linowall. The manufacturer will assume no responsibility if this adhesive is not used.

Armstrong's Floor Fill should be used, as indicated in the specifications, for leveling uneven suspended wood or suspended concrete bases. Where the floor fill is to be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep, use three volumes of clean sand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ volumes Armstrong's Topping Cement, one volume portland cement. Where a fill $\frac{3}{4}$ " or greater is required, use three volumes of $\frac{1}{2}$ " crushed stone or gravel, three volumes of clean sand, two volumes of Armstrong's Topping Cement, and one volume of portland cement. Complete specifications for the use of Armstrong's Floor Fill will be furnished upon request.

Armstrong's Linogloss Wax is a water-emulsion wax for all kinds of floors. It needs no polishing, resists water-spotting, contains no harmful alkali, and is odorless and not unduly slippery when applied.

Armstrong's Floor Cleaner is a neutral cleaning agent containing no abrasives. It is easier to use than soap and water, and can be used undiluted or mixed with warm (not scalding) water. Resilient floors should never be cleaned with abrasive soaps or soaps containing free alkalis and alkaline salts. This cleaner is not recommended for Rubber Tile floors.

COVE AND BASE TREATMENTS FOR RESILIENT FLOORS

Armstrong offers five types of cove and base: (1) Metal Back; (2) Flash Type; (3) Rubber; (4) Cork Tile; (5) Accotile (base only). Dimensions and installation details are given on page 29.

Metal Back Cove and Base—A shaped metal piece faced with linoleum or Linowall is nailed to the floor and anchored with a metal binding strip nailed to the wall.

This type is ideal where the plaster wall does not reach the floor. It can be used with any gauge of Armstrong's Linoleum, Linotile, Rubber Tile, Accotile, Cork Carpet, Linoflor, or Mastic Armoflor.

Colors—The metal backing is furnished covered with linoleum Nos. 20 Plain Brown, 27 Plain Black, 02 Black Marbled; or (on special order) with Linowall Nos.

700 Green, 701 Orchid, 702 Travertine, 704 Ivory, 705 Peach, 720 Green, 721 Tan, 722 Blue, 723 Yellow, 735 Pine, 736 Walnut, 737 Ivory, and 738 Sage Green.

Metal corner pieces $4\frac{1}{2}$ " or 6" high, inside or outside, and metal binding strip are furnished in brown, black, ivory, buff, green, orchid, blue, or chromium to harmonize with, but not to match, the linoleum or Linowall facings. See page 29.

Flash Type Cove and Base—With this type, linoleum of $\frac{1}{8}$ " gauge or less, in any pattern, is coved over Armstrong's $\frac{3}{4}$ " radius Wax Fillet Strip (a fabric-covered plastic core supplied in 50' rolls) up to a metal binding strip, which is nailed to the wall. The fillet strip forms a solid backing and is not affected by moisture. With lino-

leum floors, the field or border can be run unbroken up to the binding strip.

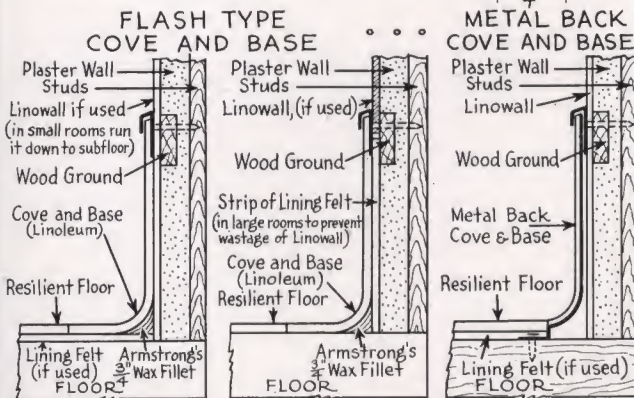
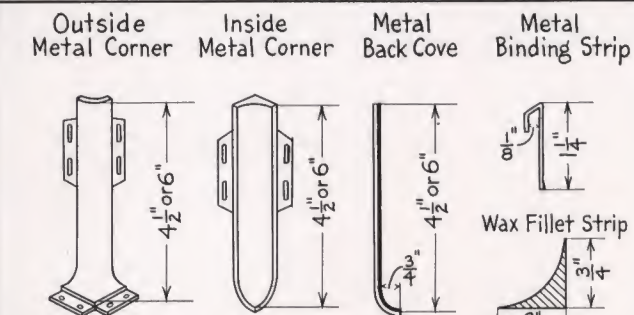
Corner pieces and binding strip same as for Metal Back Cove and Base, above.

Rubber Cove Base and Accessories—Three types of molded rubber cove base, supplied in all standard Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile colors, are available with suitable corner pieces, end pieces, plinth blocks, stair treads, risers, thresholds, and wainscot caps.

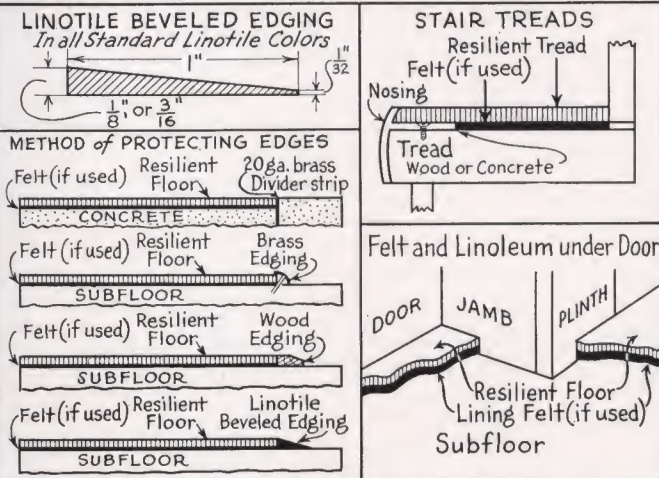
Cork Tile Cove and Base—Cork Tile bases, 4" or 6" high, and Cork Tile coves are available for $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{5}{16}$ " Cork Tile floors in Light, Medium, and Dark Brown.

Accotile Base—Slabs of 6" x 24" Accotile, in any Accotile color, can be installed with Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

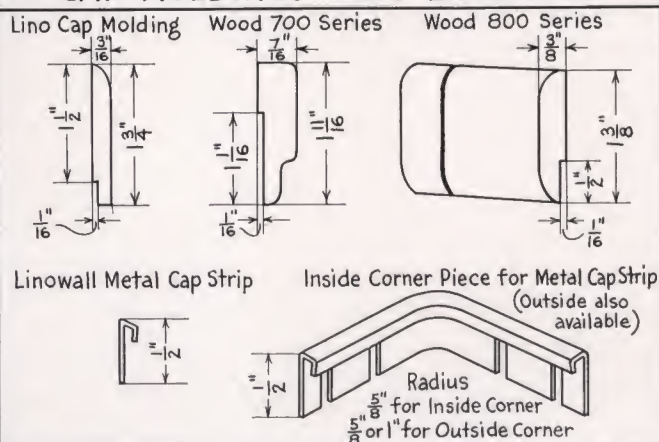
FLASH TYPE AND METAL BACK COVE AND BASE



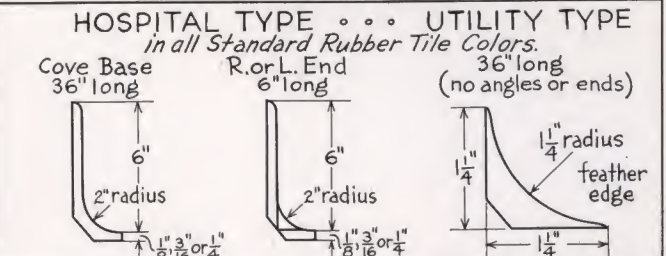
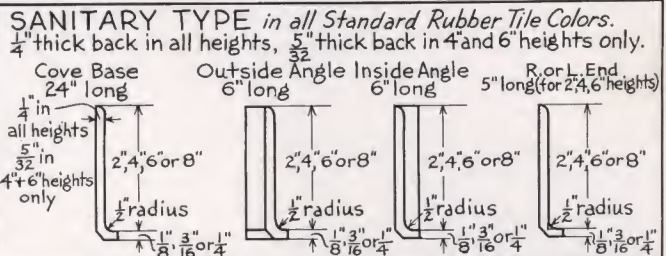
MISCELLANEOUS INSTALLATION DETAILS



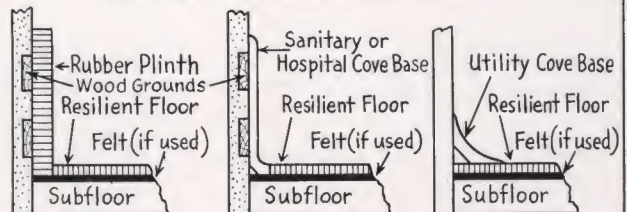
CAP MOLDINGS FOR LINOWALL



RUBBER COVE BASE

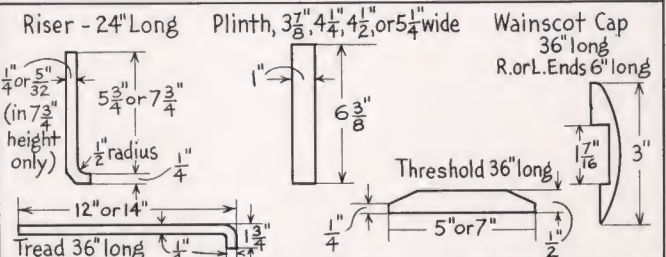


INSTALLATION DETAILS



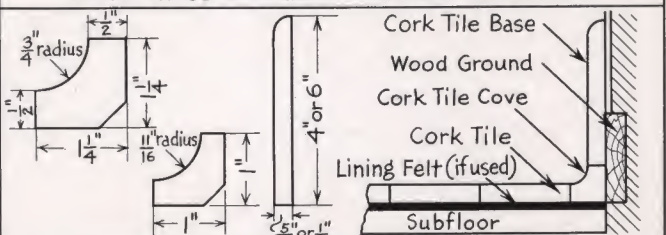
RUBBER ACCESSORIES

In all Standard Rubber Tile Colors

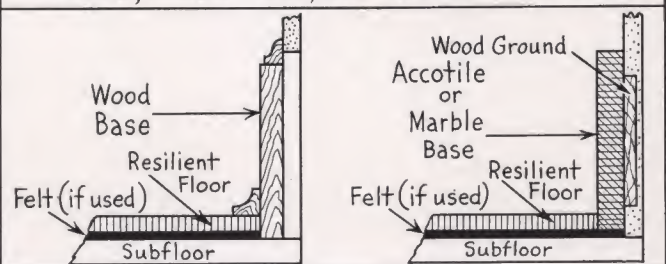


CORK TILE COVE AND BASE

In all Three Standard Shades of Cork Tile



WOOD, ACCOTILE, OR MARBLE BASES



Accotile
Accotile Base
Cork Carpet
Cork Tile

Cork Tile Cove and Base
Flash Type Cove and Base
Linoflor

Linoleum
Linotile
Mastic Armoflor

Metal Back Cove and Base
Rubber Cove Base
Rubber Tile

Specification I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND PREPARATION OF SUBFLOORS AND WALLS

NOTE.—To form a complete specification for any product, add to Specification I the proper product specification given under "Installation Data," page 31, 32, or 33

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Lighting, Heating, Hoisting, Power, Ventilation—The owner or general contractor shall maintain a temperature of at least 70° F. while the resilient flooring is being laid. He shall furnish hoisting service, adequate lighting, and power for scrubbing and polishing the floor. He shall provide good ventilation while the flooring is being laid.

2. Protection—After the resilient floor has been inspected and approved, the owner shall cover it with heavy paper in rooms where painting or other work is to be done.

3. Guarantee—The resilient flooring contractor shall guarantee the floor against all defects in material and workmanship for one year from the completion of the job.

PREPARATION OF SUBFLOORS

Wood Subfloors—New

4. Wood floors should preferably be double with the top floor on the diagonal. Underfloors may be of rough sheathing, well seasoned, the ends of all boards to come directly over bearings and all to be securely nailed to each and every bearing with 8d nails.

5. Where top floors are omitted, Armstrong's $\frac{1}{4}$ " Temboard or $\frac{1}{8}$ " Temwood shall be firmly nailed to the underfloor with 2d rosin-coated nails on 6" centers, beginning at the outside edges of each piece. The board shall be laid with the smooth side down, so that the rough or "wire" side is exposed. All seams shall be true and tight, with not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ " between boards.

6. Top floors (single or double) should be of kiln dried, $\frac{3}{8}$ " tongue-and-groove boards, free from large or loose knots, not more than 3" face. Single floors shall be thoroughly blind nailed, with 8d nails, to every bearing. Double floors shall be thoroughly blind nailed to the underfloor and floor joists with 8d nails.

7. The top wood floor shall be true, even, level, clean, free from foreign matter, and dry. For all floorings except Mastic Armoflor and Linoflor, it shall be $\frac{1}{16}$ " plus the thickness of the resilient flooring below the desired resilient floor level. For Mastic Armoflor or Linoflor, it shall be recessed only to the thickness of the material—see table on page 31.

8. Where a wood baseboard is used, a quarter-round or suitable shoe nosing to cover the junction of baseboard and resilient flooring shall be installed by the carpenter contractor after the resilient flooring is laid.

Wood Subfloors—Old

9. Painted or varnished floors must be sanded or properly treated with paint remover or varnish remover.

10. Oiled floors must be thoroughly sanded, cleaned, and leveled, or thoroughly scrubbed with a strong solution of tri-sodium phosphate (Oakite) in warm water, and then thoroughly rinsed. When the wood floor is dry, the resilient floor shall be installed immediately.

11. Wax should be removed with a proper solvent, such as turpentine or a varnish solvent, or with a strong solution of tri-sodium phosphate (Oakite). Then wash the wood with soap and water.

12. Single floors, or extremely uneven top floors, shall be sanded smooth and even; or leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill; or treated with Armstrong's $\frac{1}{4}$ " Temboard or $\frac{1}{8}$ " Temwood, which shall be firmly nailed with 2d rosin-coated nails on 6" centers, beginning at the outside edges of each piece. The board shall be laid with the smooth side down, so that the rough or "wire" side is exposed. All seams shall be true and tight, with not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ " between the boards.

13. Wide cracks should be filled with strips of wood by the general contractor, before the resilient flooring contractor takes charge. Loose, defective, or badly worn boards shall be replaced with new boards properly toenailed and facenailed. Any unevenness in the boards shall be planed smooth and even by another contractor. Badly worn floors shall be leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill. (See page 28.)

Suspended Concrete Subfloors—New¹

14. All concrete floors or treads shall be furnished and installed by another contractor. The concrete base shall be sound, hard, and free from scale, foreign deposits, or other surface imperfections.

15. All concrete shall be troweled to a smooth and even surface without expansion joints, and shall be thoroughly dry.

16. Dampness Test—The resilient flooring contractor shall test the concrete for

dampness, as follows: Form a ring of putty 6" in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ " high on the concrete at each corner and at the center of the room. Place a level teaspoonful of granulated anhydrous calcium chloride in a watch crystal within each ring, and cover each ring with a clock crystal, pressing the glass down on the putty so as to keep out all outside air. If the floor is damp, beads of moisture will appear on the watch crystal after 12 hours, and the calcium chloride will be all or partly dissolved. *Note to Architect*—This test is not an absolute guarantee of dryness, but merely an indication of an excessive moisture condition. Wherever possible, concrete bases should be permitted to dry out for several months. The resilient flooring should not be laid until concrete is thoroughly dry.

17. The surface of new suspended concrete subfloors shall be (Fill in gauge of resilient flooring in inches—see table on page 31) below the desired finished floor level.²

18. Cove and Base³—(Use the following paragraph when Armstrong's Metal Back Cove and Base is to be installed. See also Paragraphs 26 to 28, and drawings, page 29.)

A wood ground $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wide shall be set in the concrete, flush with the surface, with its center $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from the finished wall line, for nailing the Curved Metal Backing and the Convex Metal Corner Pieces.

Suspended Concrete Subfloors—Old¹

19. Old suspended concrete shall be sound, hard, dry, true, even, and free from scale, foreign deposits, and other surface imperfections. Any expansion score marks or cracks must be repaired by the resilient flooring contractor with a mixture of portland cement and plaster of Paris, finished

¹**Dampness**—Linoleum, Linotile, Cork Tile, Rubber Tile, Cork Carpet, or Linoflor shall not be installed in basements or on any cement floor in direct contact with the ground. Armstrong's Accotile (asphaltic) and Armstrong's Mastic Armoflor are the only types of resilient flooring recommended for such installations, but neither shall be installed on subgrade floors in which there is an excessive moisture condition.

For suspended concrete to be sufficiently dry to serve as a satisfactory base for any resilient flooring except Accotile or Mastic Armoflor, adequate ventilation is absolutely imperative in all spaces between the ground and the concrete.

²**Lining Felt**—The use of lining felt is optional on suspended concrete or non-absorbent subfloors. If lining felt is used, new floors should be $\frac{1}{16}$ " plus the thickness of the resilient flooring (see table on page 31) below the desired finished floor level.

³**Cove and Base** (See drawings, page 29):
Flash Type or Metal Back Cove and Base—Any gauge of Armstrong's Linoleum, Cork Carpet, Linotile, Rubber Tile, or Accotile, as well as Mastic Armoflor or Linoflor, can be used with Armstrong's Metal Back or Flash Type Cove and Base. (Specification IX or X, page 33.)

Accotile Base—Any gauge of Linoleum, Linotile, Accotile, Rubber Tile, Cork Carpet, as well as Mastic Armoflor or Linoflor, can be used with Armstrong's Accotile Base. (For specification see Paragraphs 29 and 30 in Specification I, page 31, and Paragraph 56 in Specification IV, page 32.)

Rubber Cove Base—Any gauge of Rubber Tile, Linoleum, Linotile, Accotile, Cork Tile, as well as Mastic Armoflor, Linoflor, or Cork Carpet can be used with Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Cove Base. (For specification see Paragraphs 29 and 30, page 31, and Paragraph 63 in Specification V, page 32.)

BRIEF SPECIFICATION for any Armstrong Product

"Armstrong's (name products here) in the patterns, colorings, sizes, designs, and gauges herein specified, shall be furnished and installed on the areas listed below (list here):"

"All products covered by these specifications are to be installed in accordance with Armstrong's standard specifications as printed in Sweet's Catalog File, Architectural, 1937, by a qualified handler of Armstrong products, whose work has been approved by Armstrong Cork Products Company, and whose bid shall include all the labor and materials required by these specifications."

RESILIENT FLOOR SPECIFICATIONS

flush with the surface of the floor. Badly worn floors or low places shall be leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill. A chalky or dusty surface shall be swept clean and primed with spar varnish thinned with an equal quantity of turpentine or varnish solvent. A single coat of paint that is solid, dry, and well bonded to the concrete need not be removed. Where there are two or more coats, all shall be removed with a strong solution of tri-sodium phosphate (Oakite). All old concrete bases shall be tested for dampness, in the manner specified under Paragraph 16 above.

20. Cove and Base—Use the following paragraph only when Armstrong's Metal Back Cove and Base is to be installed. (Also see Paragraphs 26 to 28, Footnote 3, page 30, and drawings, page 29.)

Unless there is a wood ground as specified in Paragraph 18, $\frac{3}{8}$ "-diameter wood plugs shall be set in the floor, flush with the surface and with their centers $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from the finished wall line. The plugs shall be spaced not less than 6" and not more than 12" apart, for nailing the Curved Metal Backing and the Convex Metal Corner Pieces.

Marble or Ceramic Tile Subfloors—Old

21. All suspended marble or ceramic tile bases shall be true and even, and shall be thoroughly scrubbed with a scrubbing machine, using soapy water and clean, sharp sand. Any joints or cracks shall be repaired with a mixture of portland cement and plaster of Paris finished flush with the surface. Badly worn floors or low places shall be leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill.

Stair Treads (See drawing, page 29.)

22. Stair treads shall be smooth and even and shall be furnished and installed (or repaired) by another contractor. Defective or loose boards on old wood treads shall be replaced with new boards. Old treads that are badly cupped shall be leveled with Armstrong's Floor Fill.

23. For all floorings except Linoflor or Mastic Armoflor, the surface of the new wood treads shall be $\frac{1}{16}$ " plus the gauge of the resilient flooring below the finished

step level. For Mastic Armoflor or Linoflor, the tread shall be recessed only to the thickness of the material—see table below.

24. The surface of new metal, stone, or concrete treads shall be (Fill in the gauge of the resilient flooring in inches—see table below) below the finished step level.

25. A stair nosing extending above the treads so as to finish flush with the top of the resilient flooring shall be installed by another contractor.

WALLS

(Preparation for Cove and Base)

(Use the following paragraphs when Armstrong's Metal Back or Flash Type Cove and Base is to be installed. See also Footnote 3, page 30; Specification IX or X, page 33; and drawings, page 29.)

26. New Plaster or Concrete—A wood ground $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide shall be placed in the wall, with its face flush with the surface, for nailing the metal binding strip and metal corner pieces. The center of the ground shall be $5\frac{3}{8}$ " from the base for the 6" high cove and base, and $3\frac{7}{8}$ " for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high cove and base. New plaster or concrete shall extend to the floor line.

27. Old Concrete—If old concrete walls are not equipped with a suitable wood ground nailing strip, $\frac{5}{8}$ " wood plugs shall be placed in the wall, with their faces flush with the wall surface, at intervals of not more than 12" and not less than 6", for nailing the metal binding strip and corner pieces. The centers of the plugs to which the binding strip will be nailed shall be $5\frac{3}{4}$ " from the floor level for the 6" high cove and base; and $4\frac{1}{4}$ " for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high cove and base. The centers of the plugs to

which the inside or outside metal corner pieces will be nailed shall be $4\frac{3}{4}$ " from the floor for the 6" high cove and base, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ " for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ " high cove and base.

28. Old Plaster—A wood ground as specified in Paragraph 26 shall be installed in old plaster unless the old plaster is sound and the lath rigid and not springy (in which case, the binding strip and corner pieces can be nailed to the studs and lath).

Old plaster shall extend all the way to the floor line. Otherwise, it shall be so extended with new plaster or suitable wall-board, flush with the face of the existing plaster. Any openings between the wood ground and the wallboard, or between the wood ground and the old plaster, shall be finished smooth and level. All plaster patches shall be thoroughly dry before installing cove and base.

(Use the following paragraphs when Armstrong's Cork Tile Cove and Base (Paragraph 70, page 33), Rubber Cove Base (Paragraph 63, page 62), or Accotile Base (Paragraph 56, page 32) is to be installed. Also see drawings, page 29.)

29. The surface of the walls and the intersection of the walls and floor shall be left true and even, free from dirt and other foreign matter.

30. A straight wood ground of suitable height for the type of cove and base selected shall be set into the wall, as shown in the drawings on 29, all around the room at the base floor level and nailed securely in place by another contractor. The wall finish above and/or below the ground shall be brought flush with the face of the ground, by the contractor who applies the wall finish, to secure a true, even surface.

INSTALLATION DATA

Specification II

LINOLEUM or CORK CARPET

(When Cork Carpet is used, substitute the words "cork carpet" for "linoleum" in the following.)

31. General Requirements—When subfloors have been prepared in accordance with Specification I above, the linoleum

contractor shall furnish and install the following gauges and pattern numbers of Armstrong's Linoleum in the following areas: Here list the gauges and pattern numbers to be used in each room or area.

32. No seconds or remnants shall be allowed. The linoleum shall be delivered

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND GAUGES

The weights and gauges given in this table are manufacturing standards. Slight variations will occur; but for practical purposes, these figures are substantially correct.

Material	Approximate Thickness, In.	Finished Gauge, In.	Average Net Weight Per Sq. Ft. in Lbs.	Roll Width in Ft.	Material	Approximate Thickness, In.	Finished Gauge, In.	Average Net Weight Per Sq. Ft. in Lbs.	Roll Width in Ft.
ACCOTILE	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	1.18		LINOLEUM, continued				
	$\frac{3}{16}$	.187	1.70		Straight Line Inlaid				
	$\frac{1}{4}$	.250	2.40		Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.97	6
	$\frac{5}{8}$	.375	3.60		Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.78	6
CORK CARPET	$\frac{1}{4}$	.250	.78	6	Standard	$\frac{3}{64}$	.075	.63	
					Embossed Inlaid				
CORK TILE	$\frac{3}{16}$	.312	.70		Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.75	6
	$\frac{1}{2}$	.500	1.00		Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.67	6
FELT					Standard	$\frac{3}{64}$	.079	.56	6
Armstrong's Lining Felt	$\frac{1}{16}$		.111	3	Handmade Marble Inlaid				
Armstrong's Saturated Felt	$\frac{1}{16}$		.167	3	Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.99	6
LINOFLOR	$\frac{1}{16}$	.079	.56	6	Marbelle				
LINOLEUM*					Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.95	6
Plain					Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.72	6
6mm. (Battleship)	$\frac{1}{4}$	.236	1.56	6	Standard	$\frac{3}{64}$	.075	.61	6
$\frac{3}{16}$ -inch (Battleship)	$\frac{1}{16}$	.188	1.28	6	Raybelle				
Heavy (Battleship)	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.84	6	Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.97	6
Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.66	6	Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.78	6
Standard	$\frac{3}{64}$	.075	.58	6	Standard	$\frac{3}{64}$	.075	.63	6
Jaspé					LINOTILE				
$\frac{3}{16}$ -inch	$\frac{3}{16}$	.188	1.20	6	Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	1.00	
Heavy	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	.81	6	Medium	$\frac{3}{16}$	.187	1.40	
Medium	$\frac{3}{32}$	.095	.66	6	Standard	$\frac{3}{32}$	.050	.41	3 & 6
					LINOWALL	$\frac{20}{64}$	.080	.577	3
					MASTIC ARMOFLOR	$\frac{3}{64}$			
					RUBBER TILE	$\frac{1}{8}$	.125	1.15	
						$\frac{3}{16}$	.187	1.90	
						$\frac{1}{4}$	.250	2.35	

*The Armstrong Cork Company and other linoleum manufacturers in the United States have standardized on the five linoleum gauges shown above. All types of linoleum bearing the same gauge designation are now of identical thickness.

on the job in full rolls, every roll to be marked with the maker's name and the grade. The linoleum should be subjected to a temperature of 70° F. for at least 24 hours before it is applied.

33. The linoleum contractor shall inspect the subfloors before he starts work. He shall accept them only if they are thoroughly seasoned and dry, smooth, clean, and without cracks or holes.

34. All linoleum and lining felt shall be cut to fit the room accurately and neatly and shall be laid with a minimum of seams. The edges of patterned linoleum shall be carefully butted and the pattern matched. No piecing of short ends will be allowed.

35. After being pasted down, all lining felt and all linoleum shall be thoroughly rolled with a 150-lb. roller, from the center out. All seams and edges also shall be rolled and weighted until firm adhesion has been obtained. Where linoleum may be subjected to spilling or flooding of water from above, all seams and edges should be sealed with Armstrong's Waterproof Cement, No. 236.

36. Over Suspended Wood—All linoleum shall be laid over Armstrong's Lining Felt. Armstrong's Linoleum Paste shall be used to fasten the felt to the wood, Temwood, or Temboard base. Except where wasteful cutting of linoleum would be required to do so, the linoleum shall be laid so that the seams are exactly, or nearly, at right angles to the floor boards. Otherwise, 4" strips of 4-oz. canvas shall be pasted to the lining felt, with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste, so that the strips will be directly under the seams in the linoleum. All linoleum shall be pasted to the felt with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste and thoroughly rolled.

37. Over Dry Suspended Concrete—The linoleum contractor shall test the concrete for dampness, in the manner specified in Paragraph 16. The linoleum shall not be laid until the concrete is thoroughly dry. All linoleum shall be pasted direct to the concrete with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

38. Over Non-Absorbent Subfloors (steel, tile, marble terrazzo, etc.)—All linoleum shall be cemented direct to the subfloor with Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement, which shall be allowed to set for 15 min. before the linoleum is laid. It is imperative that the linoleum be thoroughly rolled after installation.

39. Cleaning and Waxing—After allowing the linoleum floor to set for at least 12 hours, the linoleum contractor shall wash it with a solution of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner; thoroughly rinse it with clear, cold water; and wax it with at least one thin application of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

40. Runners—The edges of single strips of linoleum laid as runners must be protected with a wood or metal binder, or with Linotile Beveled Edging. Similar protection must be given linoleum at doorways, where the underfloor is not counter-sunk or where there is no threshold.

41. Cove and Base—See Spec. IX or X.

Specification III LINOTILE

42. General Requirements—When the subfloors have been prepared in accordance with Specification I above, Armstrong's Linotile shall be installed in the following areas in the following gauges, sizes, colors, and designs: (*List here*).

43. All tile shall be of good durable quality, thoroughly seasoned and accurately cut. The lines between the tiles shall be straight so as to preserve the symmetry of the design. All borders shall follow the line of permanent fixtures. The width of borders may vary to allow for variations in the dimensions of the rooms, size of tile, and designs selected. The tile or border shall butt against the base and plinth blocks, which shall be carried down to the floor level. The surface of the finished floor shall be left smooth and in good condition. After being allowed to set for 12 hours or more, the tile shall be washed with Armstrong's Floor Cleaner and waxed with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax by the resilient floor contractor.

44. Over Dry Suspended Concrete—The Linotile contractor shall test the concrete for dampness, in the manner specified in Paragraph 16. The Linotile shall not be laid until the floor is thoroughly dry. All Linotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

45. Over Suspended Wood—Armstrong's Lining Felt shall be pasted to the wood, Temwood, or Temboard base with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste, with all seams butted and made tight. Over the felt, all Linotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

46. Over Metal Bases—All Linotile shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement.

47. Over Stair Treads—Over concrete or wood treads, all Linotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Over metal treads, it shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement. The Linotile shall be neatly fitted against the concrete, steel, or brass nosing, which has been installed by another contractor.

48. Cove and Base—See Spec. IX or X.

Specification IV ACCOTILE

49. General Requirements—After the subfloors have been prepared in accordance with Specification I above, Armstrong's Accotile shall be installed in the following areas in the following gauges, sizes, colors, and designs: (*List here*).

50. All tile shall be of good durable quality and accurately cut to the sizes specified. The lines between the tiles shall be straight, so as to preserve the symmetry of the design. All borders shall follow the line of permanent fixtures, and the width of the borders may vary to allow for variations in the dimensions of the room, size of tile, and design selected. The tile or border shall butt against the base and plinth blocks, which shall be carried down to the base floor level. The surface of the finished floor shall be left smooth and in good condition. After being allowed to set for at least 12 hours, the tile shall be washed with a solution of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner and waxed with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax by the resilient floor contractor.

51. Over Suspended Concrete—All Accotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

52. Over Concrete in Contact with the Ground—It is absolutely imperative that one coat of Armstrong's Primer be applied to all concrete in direct contact with the ground. All Accotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

53. Over Suspended Wood—Armstrong's Saturated Lining Felt weighing 1½ pounds per square yard shall be pasted to the wood base with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. All seams in the felt shall be butted and made tight. Over the saturated felt shall be cemented an Armstrong's Accotile floor with Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

54. Over Metal Bases—Armstrong's Accotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Asphalt Cement.

55. Over Stair Treads—All Accotile shall be laid in Armstrong's Asphalt Cement, with the tiles neatly fitted against the concrete, steel, or brass nosing that has been installed by another contractor.

56. Accotile Base—When the walls have been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 29 and 30 of Specification I above, flat slabs of Accotile, 6" x 24", in the following gauges and colors (*fill in*) shall be pasted to the walls with Armstrong's Asphalt Cement. The base shall be butted tightly to the resilient floor. The surface of the base shall be cleaned after installation and left in good condition.

Specification V RUBBER TILE

57. General Requirements—After the subfloors have been prepared in accordance with Specification I above, Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile shall be installed in the following designs, colors, gauges, and sizes: (*List here*).

58. All Rubber Tile shall be of good durable quality and accurately cut to the sizes specified. The lines between the tiles shall be straight, so as to preserve the symmetry of the design. All borders shall follow the line of permanent fixtures. The width of the borders may vary to allow for variations in the dimensions of the room, size of tile, and design selected. The tile or border shall butt against the base and plinth blocks, which shall be carried down to the base floor level. The surface of the finished floor shall be left smooth and in good condition, but shall not be washed for at least five days after installation. In washing, use the method recommended by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Rubber Tile should be maintained with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

59. Over Dry Suspended Concrete—The Rubber Tile contractor shall test the concrete for dampness, in the manner specified in Paragraph 16. The Rubber Tile shall not be laid until the concrete is thoroughly dry. All Rubber Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement.

60. Over Suspended Wood—Over the wood base, Armstrong's Saturated Lining Felt shall be pasted with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. All seams shall be butted and made tight. Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile shall be cemented to the lining felt with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement.

61. Over Metal Bases—Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement.

62. Over Stair Treads—Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. The edges of the tile shall fit neatly against the steel, concrete, or brass nosing that has been installed by another contractor.

63. Cove and Base—When the walls have been prepared in accordance with

RESILIENT FLOOR SPECIFICATIONS

Paragraphs 29 and 30 of Specification I above, there shall be installed an Armstrong-Stedman Rubber Cove Base in the following sizes and colors (*fill in*). The cove and base shall be secured firmly in position with Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. The cove shall make a neat tight joint all around with the resilient floor. The surface of the cove and base shall be cleaned after being installed, and shall be left in good condition.

Specification VI CORK TILE

This is a floor specification. For specification on Cork Tile wainscoting, see page 34.

64. General Requirements—After the subfloors have been prepared in accordance with Specification I above, Armstrong's Cork Tile shall be installed in the following areas in the following designs, colors, sizes, and gauges: (*List here. Also indicate whether Standard or Beveled Cork Tile is to be used.*)

All tile shall be of good durable quality and accurately cut to the sizes specified. The lines between the tiles shall be straight, so as to preserve the symmetry of the design. All borders shall follow the line of permanent fixtures. The width of the borders may vary to allow for variations in the dimensions of the room, size of tile, and design selected. The tile or border shall butt against the base and plinth blocks, which shall be carried down to the base floor level.

65. The surface of a Standard Cork Tile floor (unbeveled) shall be sanded smooth and even. (Beveled Cork Tile does not require sanding.) After being allowed to set for at least 12 hours, the tile shall be washed with a solution of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner and finished by applying a brush coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer, followed by one coat of liquid paste wax and one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax. The finish is maintained by subsequent applications of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

66. Over Dry Suspended Concrete—The Cork Tile contractor shall test the concrete for dampness, by the method specified in Paragraph 16 above. The Cork Tile shall not be laid until the concrete is thoroughly dry. All Cork Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

67. Over Suspended Wood—Armstrong's Lining Felt shall be pasted to the wood, Temwood, or Temboard base with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. All seams shall be butted and made tight. The Cork Tile shall be pasted to the lining felt with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste.

68. Over Metal Bases—Armstrong's Cork Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement.

69. Over Stair Treads—Over wood or concrete treads, Armstrong's Cork Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Over metal treads, it shall be laid in Armstrong's No. 210 Rustproof Cement. The edges of the tile shall fit neatly against the concrete, steel, or brass nosing that has been installed by another contractor.

70. Cork Tile Cove and Base—When the walls have been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 29 and 30 of Specification I above, there shall be installed an Armstrong's Cork Tile Cove and Base (*architect indicate light, medium, or dark shade and 4" or 6" height*). The cove and base shall be cemented to the Cork Tile floor and to the wood ground with Armstrong's

No. 236 Waterproof Cement. The cove shall make a neat tight joint all around with the Cork Tile floor and with the Cork Tile base. The cove and base shall be sanded to a smooth and even surface and left clean and in good condition.

Specification VII MASTIC ARMOFLOR

This specification is the same as the Linoleum Specification, except that Mastic Armoflor is laid direct in Armstrong's Mastic Cement over wood, concrete, and non-absorbent bases.

Specification VIII LINOFLOR

This specification is the same as the Linoleum Specification, except that Linoflor can be pasted direct to suspended wood bases with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste, no lining felt being necessary.

Specification IX FLASH TYPE COVE AND BASE

71. When walls have been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 26 to 28 in Specification I above, Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base (*architect indicate 4½" or 6" height*) shall be installed in the following areas (*list here*) as specified below. The colors of the linoleum, binding strip, and corner pieces shall be: (*List here*).

72. Corner Pieces—The convex and concave corner pieces shall be installed first, with rosin-coated, flat-headed nails. On plaster, the nails shall be long enough to reach the studs back of the lath and plaster. On concrete, they shall be long enough to thoroughly secure the corners to the wood ground or plugs and assure their being flush and tight to the wall.

73. Binding Strip—The metal binding strip shall be installed next, starting at the corner pieces and nailing the binding strip flush with the top of them. The metal binding strip shall be securely fastened with flat-headed, rosin-coated nails of suitable length, spaced at least every 6 inches. The nails shall be placed in the middle of the nail-hold slots, so as to hold the binding strip securely and perpendicularly against the wall.

74. Fillet—Armstrong's ¾-inch Wax Fillet Strip shall be pasted in place with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste or Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement at the intersection of the wall and floor, or of the wall and the lining felt, if lining felt is used. Where linoleum is laid over lining felt, the fillet shall be pasted to the wall and top surface of the lining felt, the lining felt in this instance continuing back under the fillet to the wall line. The face of the fillet should then be formed to the proper curvature with either a ball tool or corner-forming tool.

75. Linoleum—A strip of the specified pattern and color of linoleum (of ⅛-inch gauge or less, and of sufficient width) shall then be pasted in place with Armstrong's Linoleum Paste or Armstrong's No. 236 Waterproof Cement. This shall be done by inserting and locking one edge of the linoleum strip under the shoulder of the binding strip, curving it over the fillet, and laying the free edge flush with the edge of the field or border of the floor material. Where the linoleum joins the metal corners, the linoleum shall be carefully mitered and trimmed to fit neatly.

76. When the gauge of the floor material differs from that of the linoleum used for the cove, the difference in level can be compensated for by building up the floor material or the linoleum of the cove with lining felt at the juncture, and beveling the felt to a featheredge, with sandpaper, away from the seam.

77. Linowall—Where Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base is installed on walls to be covered with Armstrong's Linowall, the wall covering shall be installed first; and the bottom edge of the Linowall shall extend below the binding strip but not necessarily to the floor line. (See drawings, page 29.)

Specification X METAL BACK COVE AND BASE

78. When walls and floors have been prepared in accordance with paragraphs 18, (or 20) and 26 to 28 in Specification I above, Armstrong's Metal Back Cove and Base (*architect indicate 4½" or 6" height*) shall be installed in the following areas (*list here*) as specified below. The colors of the linoleum, binding strip, and corner pieces shall be: (*List here*).

79. Corner Pieces—Same as Paragraph 72 above.

80. Binding Strip—Same as Paragraph 73 above.

81. Next install the curved metal backing. At joinings, always trim the edges and leave a slight undercut of the metal toward the back of the cove and base. The trimmed edge shall be fit to the metal corner pieces, using a file or sandpaper to smooth the metal edge and secure a tight fit. Then the top of the curved metal piece shall be forced under the metal cap strip and tight against the metal corner pieces. The bottom of the curved metal backing shall be forced tight to the floor and wall. The bottom lip shall then be nailed to the wood floor or wood nailing strip with flat-headed, rosin-coated nails of suitable length. On metal bases, the lip shall be spot-welded to the metal base. Care shall be exercised to prevent the linoleum facing from being damaged during nailing or welding.

82. When the gauge of the floor material is such that the surface projects above the linoleum or Linowall facing of the cove, sand the under edge of the floor material lightly to bring it flush. Where the gauge of the floor material is such that the surface of the floor material falls below the cove facing, build up the edge of floor material with lining felt, adhesive, and Kraft paper, beveled to a featheredge away from the seam.

Maintaining Resilient Floors

Resilient floors should not be washed with strong alkaline soaps or scrubbing powders. Armstrong's Floor Cleaner (or a mild soap) in tepid water should be used for washing Linoleum, Linotile, Accotile, Cork Tile, Linoflor, Mastic Armoflor, or Cork Carpet.

Rubber Tile should be washed by the method recommended by the Rubber Manufacturers' Assn., New York City. Frequent washing is not recommended and is not necessary if the floors are dry-mopped daily and waxed frequently with Armstrong's Linogloss Wax. The floors should always be rewaxed after washing. Varnishing or lacquering is not generally recommended. For complete maintenance data, write for "The Care of Armstrong's Floors."

Specifications for Installing CORK TILE WAINSCOTING

PREPARATION OF BASES

1. **New Plaster or Concrete**—The white coat shall be omitted. The brown coat shall be brought to a true, even, smooth finish. All plaster must be thoroughly dry and seasoned. A brush coat of Armstrong's Wall Size shall be applied to the brown coat.

2. **Old Plaster or Concrete**—Old plaster must be well keyed to the lath. If white-coated, the bond of the white coat must be tight and substantial, and the entire surface shall be sized with Armstrong's Wall Size.

3. Painted plaster must be cleaned of anything that can be wiped off with a dry cloth. Water paints, grease, or dirt must be thoroughly washed off. Soft, greasy soap shall not be used. Oil paints or enamel need not be removed if they are in excellent condition. Painted or enameled walls shall be thoroughly scratched with No. 3 sandpaper or an ice-shaver. Discolored, blistered, cracked, scaly, or

peeling paint; or oilcloth, burlap, or wall paper, must be removed.

4. **Masonry Walls**—All brick, hollow tile, and other masonry walls shall be above grade and thoroughly dry. They shall be plastered in accordance with Paragraph 1 above.

5. **Building Boards**—Loosely pressed building boards of fibrous materials or paper pulpboard shall not be used. Boards consisting of a core of plaster faced with smooth cardboard (such as gypsum plaster lath) shall be used in sizes not larger than 16" x 32". Boards shall be well face-nailed. Joinings shall be made on the studs, with at least $\frac{1}{16}$ " between the boards.

APPLYING CORK TILE

6. When sub-surfaces have been prepared as specified above, Armstrong's Cork Tile shall be installed in the following sizes, gauges, shades, and patterns in the following areas: (*List here; also indi-*

cate whether Standard or Beveled Cork Tile is to be used.)

7. All Cork Tile shall be made from a select grade of pure cork, homogeneous from face to back, free from foreign substances, and thoroughly and evenly baked throughout. The lines between the tiles shall be straight, so as to preserve the symmetry of the design. All Standard (unbeveled) Cork Tile shall be sanded smooth and level after installation. The surface of all Cork Tile shall be left smooth, clean, and in good condition.

8. All Cork Tile shall be laid in Armstrong's Linoleum Paste. Any paste on the surface of the tile shall be removed by rubbing with a damp cloth. After installation, all Cork Tile shall be finished with one brush coat of Armstrong's Cork Tile Sealer, followed by one coat of liquid paste wax and one coat of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax. The finish is maintained by subsequent applications of Armstrong's Linogloss Wax.

Specifications for Installing ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL

PREPARATION OF THE SUB-SURFACE

Complete specifications for filing and copies of the book, *How to Install Armstrong's Linowall*, may be had on request from the Armstrong Cork Products Company, Floor Division, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It is suggested that architects specify Linowall or accessory colors by the numbers given in Armstrong catalogs or in Sweet's Architectural File.

Brief Specifications for Linowall (or other Armstrong products) are given on page 30.

SIDE WALLS—PLASTER

1. **New Construction—Plaster.** Plaster walls shall be finished with a smooth, well-bonded white coat and be dry throughout. All corners, inside and outside, shall be plumb and shall be prepared in accordance with the specifications on *Corners*, page 35.

2. **Sizing**—All plaster walls must be treated with a brush coat of Armstrong's Wall Size before applying Linowall Paste and hanging the Linowall. (*Omission of this important step will relieve the manufacturer of all responsibility whatsoever.*)

Under no circumstances shall Armstrong's Linoleum Paste, Linowall Paste, or any preparation other than Armstrong's Wall Size be used as a size.

3. Where the plaster is of very hard finish, as recent formulas, it may be necessary to buff the surface lightly with sandpaper to insure penetration of the size.

Cove and Base—(When Armstrong's Metal Back or Flash Type Cove and Base is to be installed with Linowall, insert Paragraph 18 or 20, and Paragraph 26 from Floor Specifications, pages 50 and 31. See also Specification IX or X, page 33.)

(When Armstrong's Rubber Cove Base or Accotile Base is to be installed with Linowall, insert Paragraph 29 and 56 or 63 from Floor Specifications, pages 31-32-33.)

4. **Old Construction—Plaster.** Old wall paper, oilcloth, burlap, water paints,

whitewash, etc., must be completely removed. Oil paints or enamel need not be removed entirely if they are firmly bonded to the wall. However, the film must be thoroughly scored and cut through to the plaster with a coarse No. 3 sandpaper.

5. Cracks, holes, etc., shall be patched with a quick-setting patching plaster, which shall be sanded to a smooth level finish when dry and hard.

6. All old plaster shall be sized in accordance with the specification on *Sizing* under *New Construction—Plaster*, above.

7. Where scored Keene Cement has been used, special instructions, which will be furnished on request, shall apply.

Cove and Base—(When Armstrong's Metal Back or Flash Type Cove and Base is to be installed, insert Paragraph 28 from Floor Specifications, page 31. See also Specification IX or X on page 33.)

SIDE WALLS—WALLBOARDS

New Construction—Wallboards

8. All wallboards shall have a surface smooth enough so that no markings will show through the Linowall.

9. Plywood, hard-pressed boards, and the so-called plaster boards faced with smooth cardboard are satisfactory. Boards fabricated of laminated layers of paper or paper pulp (not waterproof), or spongy boards of loose-pressed fibrous materials, are not recommended. *In no case can a guarantee be given against walls fabricated of boards which buckle due to the absorption of moisture.*

10. All wallboards shall be securely fastened. To provide ample facenailing space, it is essential to stagger horizontal cross-headers between the studs every 24" or 36" from the floor to the height to which the wallboard is to be installed.

11. Joinings between the boards shall be made on the studs, approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ " between the units. These openings shall be filled with a non-shrinking plastic filler, which, when dry and hard, shall be sanded to a smooth, even finish.

12. All nails shall be counter-sunk and the holes filled with a non-shrinking plastic, sanded smooth when dry. Dents or other minor imperfections in the boards shall be repaired in like manner.

13. Hard-pressed boards shall be erected with the "wire" side exposed.

14. *Built-in Tubs*—Wallboards, whether plywood or composition, do not provide the best type of construction around built-in bathtubs. Plaster is preferable.

15. If wallboards must be used, it is advisable (before the boards are nailed in place) to apply a coating of Armstrong's Waterproof Cement to the bottom edges, which butt to the flange of the tub, and to both sides of the boards, to a height of about 6" from the bottom.

16. Cross-headers shall be inserted between the studs at the height of the tub around all sides. The bottom edges of all boards shall be securely nailed to these cross-headers at the tub line. (See also the specification on *Showers*, page 35.)

Old Construction—Wallboards

17. If either the character of existing wallboards or the method used for their erection does not coincide with the specification for *New Construction—Wallboards*, the old wallboards shall be removed and replaced with a satisfactory material erected in accordance with these specifications.

Note—We do not recommend the installation of Linowall on wallboards used as a facing to cover old or cracked plaster. The wall should be replastered. Where replastering is impossible, this construction may sometimes be satisfactory if the wallboards

are firmly anchored by applying an adhesive to the back of them and also nailing them to the studs. However, we assume no responsibility if boards anchored in this fashion shrink and open at the seams and split the Linowall at these points.

Corners

18. Inside—All inside corners shall be rounded to a radius of not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ " with Armstrong's $\frac{5}{8}$ " Linowall Fillet Strip. (See *How to Install Armstrong's Linowall*.)

19. Outside corners may be square or rounded. If rounded, the radius shall be 1" for 720 and 750 Series Linowall, but $\frac{5}{8}$ " for all other patterns.

20. If rounded outside corners are desired on old plaster walls with metal beading strips, the method outlined in *How to Install Armstrong's Linowall* shall be followed.

SIZING AND ADHESIVES

25. No adhesive other than Armstrong's Linowall Paste (water solvent) shall be used on all main areas. Armstrong's Linoleum Paste should not be used. Armstrong's Wall Size must be used on all plaster walls, old or new.

26. Armstrong's Waterproof Cement shall be used for seams and edges at all points where excessive moisture is likely to be encountered.

Note—Use of any adhesives except those recommended here will relieve the Armstrong Cork Products Company of any responsibility for unsatisfactory installations.

PROCEDURE

27. Linowall shall be hung in accordance with Armstrong specifications.

28. In cold weather, Linowall shall be kept in a room of 70° F. temperature for 48 hours before unrolling. The rooms where Linowall is to be installed shall be heated to 70° F. for 12 to 15 hours before work begins, so that the walls will be at a temperature of approximately 70° F. After installation of Linowall, this temperature shall be maintained until the adhesives have thoroughly set (at least 12 hours).

29. The adhesive shall be applied to the wall (and not to the back of the goods) and then be thoroughly rolled with a paste roller to distribute the film and eliminate spreader marks.

30. Except where modernistic or other unusual decorative effects are desired, all seams shall be vertical.

31. All seams except those on square-finished, butted, outside corners shall be at least 6" away from any corner.

32. Butted seams on outside corners shall be finished by a light sanding with a fine paper and wiped with a clean cloth dampened with linseed oil or wax. The corner shall be burnished with a hammer handle or other smooth instrument.

Showers

21. Around built-in tubs equipped with showers where drainage down the wall and over the edge of the tub is speedy and ventilation is ample, Linowall is entirely satisfactory, provided that seams and edges are sealed with Armstrong's Waterproof Cement. *Until complete specifications for stall showers can be developed in detail, the material is not recommended for enclosed construction.* (See also *Wallboards—New Construction*.)

CEILINGS

22. Where Linowall is to be installed on the ceiling, there shall be an exceptionally good bond between the white and brown coats. Ceilings shall be sized in accordance with the specifications on *Sizing under Plaster Walls—New Construction*,

page 34. For trim at the ceiling line, see specification on *Finishing and Trim*, below

FIXTURES

23. On new construction, lighting fixtures, switch plates, or other electric, plumbing, or heating fixtures (except built-in tubs), shall not be placed until after the Linowall is installed. The responsibility for placing these fixtures without injury to the Linowall shall rest on the contractors supplying the fixtures.

24. In remodeling work, all fixtures such as hanging sinks, stoves, towel racks, soap dishes, toilet flush tanks, lighting fixtures, switch plates, radiators, etc. (except built-in bathtubs), shall be removed and replaced by contractors of the trades involved.

METHODS OF APPLYING LINOWALL

33. With the 720 and 750 Series, the job shall be laid out so that the centers of the blocks in the pattern fall on the apex of the rounded outside corners, with the vertical joinings between the blocks to either side of the rounded corner. (Square corners are frequently employed with these patterns.) With the 900 Series, this practice is optional.

34. After the Linowall has been applied, it shall be well rolled and smoothed with the hands to eliminate air pockets. The smoothing shall be done from the center of the piece in all directions to the edges.

35. Paste spots, finger marks, etc., shall be removed from the face of the Linowall with a clean cloth dampened with a solution of Armstrong's Floor Cleaner. All remnants and litter occasioned by the work of hanging Linowall shall be removed from the premises.

FINISHING AND TRIM

Wainscoting

Note—Use Paragraph 36, 37, or 38 following as required.

36. Metal Cap Strip and Corner Pieces shall be installed by nailing, before the Linowall has been hung. Armstrong's 1"-radius outside and $\frac{5}{8}$ "-radius inside corner pieces shall be used with 720 and 750 Series patterns. With other patterns, the $\frac{5}{8}$ "-radius outside and inside corner pieces shall be used.

37. Wood Moldings (700 or 800 Series) shall be installed with finishing nails, after the Linowall has been hung. The nails shall be carefully and neatly counter-sunk below the surface of the molding. The holes shall be filled with putty to match the molding. Joinings in the wood moldings at outside corners shall be mitered, and joinings at inside corners shall be coped, as described in *How to Install Armstrong's Linowall*.

38. Lino Cap Molding shall be secured to the wall with Armstrong's Linowall Paste and No. 19 headless tempered steel brads on approximately 1' centers after the Linowall has been hung. (At points where excessive moisture is likely to be encountered, such as around bathtubs or sinks, Armstrong's Waterproof Cement shall be used.) The brads shall be sunk under the face, so that the heads will not show. All dents or imperfections shall be filled with putty in matching colors.

Ceilings

Note—Use Paragraph 39 following when a coved joining of walls and ceiling is desired. Otherwise use Paragraph 40.

39. Armstrong's $\frac{3}{4}$ " Wax Fillet Strip shall be pasted (with Armstrong's Linowall Paste) to the Linowall if a coved joining is desired.

40. After the Linowall has been hung, it shall be finished at the ceiling line with a cornice molding of the following profile, size, and color (*Architect fill in*).

Special Metal Trim

So many shapes, sizes, and finishes of metal trim are made and required for wall work that detailed directions for installation cannot be given here. However, names of reliable manufacturers will be supplied upon request. Furnish complete information as to the type required and its planned use with Linowall.

Linosets, Inlays, Custom Designs

Where inlays of metal, glass, or hand-carved linoleum are to be used with Linowall, specifications, working details, and other data will be furnished upon request.

Baseboards

It is recommended that Armstrong's Metal Back Cove and Base, or Armstrong's Flash Type Cove and Base, be used to form a sanitary, rounded joining between Linowall-covered walls and resilient floors.

BRANCH OFFICES

ALBANY, N. Y.	1-3 Thacher Street
ATLANTA, GA.	107 Cone Street
BOSTON, MASS.	286 Congress Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.	329-331 Ellicott Street
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	508 Johnston Building
CHICAGO, ILL.	111 N. Canal Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO	232 W. Seventh Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO	812 Huron Road
COLUMBUS, OHIO	37 N. Third Street
DALLAS, TEXAS	1022 Santa Fe Building
DENVER, COLO.	500 Interstate Trust Building
DES MOINES, IOWA.	225 Fifth Street
DETROIT, MICH.	1627 W. Fort Street
HOUSTON, TEXAS	903 Marine Bank Building
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	863 Massachusetts Avenue
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	1224 Barnett National Bank Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.	1535 Walnut Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	1206 Maple Avenue
LOUISVILLE, KY.	1420 Heyburn Building
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	1011 Majestic Building
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	512 Plymouth Building
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	219-223 Tchoupitoulas Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.	295 Fifth Avenue
OMAHA, NEBR.	109 S. Tenth Street
PENSACOLA, FLA.	P. O. Box 1612
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	260 S. Broad Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.	24th Street & Allegheny River
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	1 Mt. Hope Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.	204 S. Third Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	180 New Montgomery Street
SEATTLE, WASH.	803 Terminal Sales Building

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS COMPANY
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